The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-Office Bill Passed in the Senate.

The Abolition of Franking in the Bill.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

After a protracted session the Senate to-day passed the Post-office Deficiency bill, but encumbered with amendments, to which the House will disagree. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege might pass as an independent proposition, but the House will resist any attempt to have it forced on them. The effort to violate arrangements made by contractors, by refusing interest to assignees, is pronounced officiousness on the part of the Senate, while the proviso requiring the release from further damage on payment of six per cent. is stigmatized even by the Senators, as a monstrous swindle. The Senate adjourned over till Monday, which again postpones the final action of the bill, as the House is certain to disagree.

The election of Printer was postponed in the House, in consequence of the dissatisfaction with the caucus nomination. Some Republicans are determined to resist the influence of WEED and WENDELL in the arrangement, and doubts are now expressed as to DUFFERS' success.

The announcement of the Standing Committees gave rise to much dissatisfaction among those who were not placed on prominent Committees. Messrs. REAGAN and HAMILTON were severe in their comments on the Speaker for ignoring Texas, but Mr. PENNINGTON seemed not to appreciate their severity.

The pressure for office is greater than was ever before known here. Every other man claims to be an original Republican, and asks a place.

Dispatches received at the French Legation announce the detention of M. MERCIERS in Europe till May. Count SARTIGES still remains in Paris.

Mr. APPLETON denies any intention or wish to go abroad. He expects to remain where he is.

The resignation of Hon. SAM. SMITH, Commissioner-General of the Land Office, is said to be in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Secretary of the Interior. The resignation of Mr. BISSOP is attributed to the same cause.

Col. FORNEY's violent speech against President BUCHANAN seems to be highly relished by a large majority of the House of Representatives. Q.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The friends of the French Spoliation bill are determined to press its passage at the earliest practicable period.

The Secretary of War caused an order to issue to-day, to Messrs. POULTNEY & TRIMBLE, of Baltimore, for a large number of SMITH's patent breech-loading carbines, in accordance with calls of the numerous officers of the Army.

The friends of Mr. DEFREES say that the remarks of Mr. STANTON in the House to-day will not in the least damage his prospect of election as Printer.

A movement has already been made for a Bankrupt law, but there is no promise of success.

The House would have adjourned to-day until Monday, but for their desire to act on the Senate's amendments to the Post-office bill to-morrow.

Among the notices in the House of Representatives of intention to introduce bills, are the following:

By Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, for the defences at Puget's Sound and the entrance to Columbia River.

By Mr. BINGHAM, for nullifying all legislation in New-Mexico, legalizing or establishing Slavery.

By Mr. FENTON, for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, and granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. OTERO, to provide a temporary government for Arizona, and to create the office of Surveyor-General.

By Mr. GROW, to permit the creditors of the Government to sue in the Courts of the United States.

By Mr. HELWICK, to reduce the compensation of members of Congress to eight dollars per day, and reduce and regulate the mileage.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River at and near Albany.

Also for the erection of a post-office, custom-house and court building at Albany.

JOHN COCHRANE presented a petition of BENJAMIN PRICE and a thousand others for the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers.

This is but the beginning of a flood of petitions of a similar character.

Also, presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York for the tabulation of the annual sales, and the capital employed in, and the annual earnings of the commerce of the United States, to be included in the census of 1860.

He also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to simplify and arrange the revenue laws.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of further legislation for the prevention of violence and crime on board our merchant marine.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a petition in favor of the freedom of public lands.

The resolution to print fifteen thousand copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office report was taken up and adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, (Dem.,) to print ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Patent Office on arts and manufactures, occasioned a debate, and was voted down.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider. Carried.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to print two thousand extra copies.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that a sufficient number be printed to furnish one copy to each patentee.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.)—Gentlemen on the other side keep up the discussion to prevent the passage of the resolution till the election of a Printer by the House, so that the work may be done by him. He hoped the Senators on this side would sit them out.

Mr. SIMMONS said the Senator had no right to impute motives. The Senator was a better judge of his own motives than of his (SIMMONS) votes and opinions. The Senators on the other side were alike.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) wished to make a statement. An important document which had been in the hands of the Printing Committee for a long time had not been reported. This hostility was intended to allow the Senator's friends to settle their quarrel among themselves, but they intended to keep it up till the end of the session. Senators on that side contradict their speeches by their votes. They are determined to defer the publication till the election of a Printer. The Senator from Alabama well said what their motives are, and Senators dare not deny it.

Mr. SIMMONS had not alluded to the Printing Committee. When he brought a man for the job it would be time enough to impute motives. He insisted on his motion.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Patents was lost.

The subject was debated at length by Messrs. HAMLIN, COLLAMER, DAVIS, FITCH, and others.

The amendment to furnish one copy to each patentee was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was adopted, and the resolution was adopted by Yeas 34, Nays 24.

The Post-office Deficiency bill was taken up and reported to the Senate.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment that six per cent. interest should be received by the contractors in full of all claim for damages, and that the contractors only should receive the interest. Six per cent., he said, was not sufficient to pay the damages sustained by the failure of the Government to pay its debts. Injustice was also done the assignee by excluding him from receiving, because many had bought certificates, with the understanding that they should get the interest. It was too small a business for the Senate to engage in.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the contractors could decline to receive the interest, and file a claim for damages.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the lines giving the interest to the contractors only.

A long debate ensued.

Mr. HALE, of California, (Dem.,) hoped the Government would not violate its engagements with contractors. The conduct of Senators would be remembered in the Presidential election.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.) said six per cent. was the regular interest on debts, and the correct measure of damages. He did not know the assignees in the matter. The Postmaster-General had a right to issue certificates. The contractors had borrowed money upon these certificates, and needed funds to take them up to prevent them from being sold.

Mr. GREEN asked who had ever heard of a person who violated a contract affixing the measure of damages?

The amendment was rejected by Yeas 17, Nays 32.

The proviso that the interest be payable only to contractors themselves, and be in full of all claims for damages, and be receipted for accordingly, was then adopted by Yeas 36, Nays 13.

All the amendments made yesterday in Committee were agreed to.

An amendment was offered by Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) totally abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to fix the time for the 10th of April.

Mr. TOOMBS accepted the amendment, whereupon the amendment was agreed to by Yeas 31, Nays 21.

The bill then passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to the election of a Printer, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved that there be a call of the House, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HOARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Public Expenditures should inquire into the expenses for the printing of the House, and report at an early day such modifications of the rates paid as public justice and a due regard to rigid economy in the expenditures require, and that they have power to examine witnesses and report at any time.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question by a vote of 74 against 86.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) requested that this subject be passed over for the present. He did not think that any good could come out of the election of a Printer at this time. He wished to state why they should not proceed to this business.

Mr. SHERMAN, as a reason for his motion, said he desired to complete the organization of the House. He did not care a fig who was elected. Whoever should receive the office would not be watched by any one more closely than himself. Let a Printer be elected, and next elect a Chaplain. Then take up the President's annual message, give it due consideration, and then go to work. Because certain gentlemen may not be provided for, was no reason why they should delay the election of a Printer one moment. Let the House elect somebody. He renewed the demand for the previous question.

Mr. STANTON replied that the postponement of the election of a Printer would not delay the legislative business of the House for a moment or a day. Could any gentleman indicate that it would? He opposed the election now, for the reason that it is a matter of notoriety that the pay for the printing amounts to from one hundred to two or three hundred thousand dollars. This was a grand corruption, and to be used for party purposes. However much gentlemen on the other side might stain their hands with it, he for one wished to repudiate it entirely. It was the duty of the House, and of the Republican Party, sharing largely in the responsibility of the legislation, before they elect a Printer, to pass a resolution or law fixing the prices at rates which will afford no such spoils.

Mr. SHERMAN reminded his colleague of the fact that at the beginning of the last Congress, a proviso was attached to the motion to proceed to the election of a Printer, that Congress should not be prevented from reducing the rates and regulating the mode and manner of executing the public printing. He now added this to his motion.

Mr. STANTON replied, that at the last Congress the gentleman elected Printer was not a resident of this city, and having no facilities to execute the work, he made an arrangement for its sale and barter, that he might pocket the spoils. He (STANTON) had talked on the stump and elsewhere, and had attributed to his political opponents the using of the public printing as one of their means of political corruption, which the Republicans condemned. He wished to place himself in a position not to have these things hurled back on him when he next took the stump. He was opposed to an election under such circumstances. He repeated, he desired to prevent the plundering of the public treasury, and appealed to his party friends to come to his support. In 1856 the Republican Caucus nominated the gentleman from Ohio (FOLLETT,) for Printer, but the Indiana delegation, including Mr. COLFAX, from the two last and on the final ballot, voted for Mr. DEFREES against that nominee. Whatever obligation rested on party men rested at that time on the Indiana delegation, who should not now arraign him for not adhering to party discipline. If he wished to employ a mechanic, a carpenter, he would employ one who was here; he would never bring him from a distant portion of the Confederacy, with the distinct knowledge that the work was to be farmed out and used for political party purposes. They proposed now to put in nomination a gentleman not a printer, and who has no means under his control for executing the work. He believed the time for an election had not yet come. He had a curiosity to see the Standing Committees before the election was gone into. He wanted to know how they were constituted, and was aware of no reason why they should not be announced in advance of the election. He hoped his colleague would consent to a postponement, so that they might all see where this thing was to end.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said no person could have been more surprised than himself at the uncalled-for and unprovoked attack of the gentleman from Ohio. Nothing he had done to that gentleman, either in his personal or political association, could have justified him in his allusions. But as the gentleman had seen fit to refer to what he (COLFAX) did in a previous Congress in justification of what he (Mr. STANTON) intended to do now, he wished all the facts to be laid before the House. Mr. COLFAX then turned to the record of the Thirty-fourth Congress to show that he repeatedly voted for Mr. FOLLETT. Finding it was morally and politically impossible to elect him, he voted for Mr. DEFREES, after having learned that Mr. FOLLETT declined being a candidate. He mentioned other circumstances in this connection in justification of his course. He asked Mr. STANTON, if his favorite had been then nominated would he have spoken here as he had to-day?

Mr. STANTON replied that his candidate had made arrangements to do the work himself, on his own account and responsibility.

Mr. COLFAX was understood to say that Mr. STANTON's friend owned no office here.

Mr. STANTON replied, he had contracted to have work done on his own presses.

Mr. COLFAX, resuming, said Mr. DEFREES has been a practical printer for thirty years, as well as publisher and editor, and is as well calculated to superintend the execution of printing as any person who lives on this Continent. The gentleman from Ohio said he was much surprised at his political associates, but he (COLFAX) would be the last man to make a charge without the facts to prove it.

Mr. SHERMAN modified his motion, by adding "That the House now proceed to the election of a Printer of the Thirty-sixth Congress, with the proviso that the House retain the right to modify the existing law as they may see proper—the Printer receiving the appointment on the condition thus set forth, and that a Committee be appointed to examine the law in relation to printing and the prices paid therefor, and that they report thereon, with the least practicable delay, such changes or improvements as may be deemed desirable.

The House again refused to second the demand for the previous question by 73 against 83.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the election of a Printer was then postponed till Monday, by Ayes, 103; Noes not counted.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Sherman, Davis of Md., Phelps, Stevens, Washburn of Me., Millson, Morrill, Crawford, and Spaulding.

Commerce—Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Wade, John Cochrane, Elliot, Smith of North Carolina, Morehead, Lamar, Nixon and Clemens.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Stanton, Curtis, Bonham, Buffington, Olin, McRae, Pendleton, Longnecker and Boteler.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Morris of Maine, Boocock, Pottle, Winslow, Wilson, Curry, Sedgwick, Harris of Maryland, and Schwartz.

Territories—Messrs. Grow, Perry, Smith of Virginia, Gooch, Waldron, Clark of Missouri, Case, Vallandigham and Ashley.

Judiciary—Messrs. Hickman, Bingham, Houston, Taylor, Nelson, Kellogg of Illinois, Reynolds, Robinson of Rhode Island, and Parker.

On Elections—Messrs. Gilmer, Davis, Campbell, Boyce, Marston, Stevenson, Gartrell, Shatton and McKnight.

Claims—Messrs. Tappan, Hoard, McClernand, Ely, Moore of Alabama, Walton, Maynard, Hale and Hutchins.

Public Lands—Messrs. Thayer, Lovejoy, Cobb, Covode, Davis of Indiana, Trimble, Vandever, Winslow and Barrett.

Post-offices and Post-roads—Messrs. Colfax, Woodruff, English, Adams of Kentucky, Alley, Davis of Mississippi, Craig of Missouri, Helmick and Lee.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Carter, Kilgore, Burnett, Rice, Garnett, Conkling, Pryor, Edgerton, and Anderson of Kentucky.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Briggs, Ferry, Cox, Vance, Jackson, Duell, Dejarnette, Holman and Fenton.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Haskin, Palmer, Edmondson, Killinger, Somes, Hindman, Wood, Clapton and Fouke.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Washburn of Wisconsin, Clark, B. Cochrane, Avery, Kenyon, Hawkins, Hamilton, Anderson of Missouri, Bouligny and Blair.

Manufactures—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Scranton, McQueen, Leake, Moore of Kentucky, French, Dunn, Riggs and McKean.

Agriculture—Messrs. Butterfield, Carey, Whiteley, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Wright, Bristow, Aldrich, Burch and Grow.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Etheridge, Burroughs, Woodson, Farnsworth, Clark of New-York, Scott, Leach of Michigan, Edwards and Aldrich.

Militia—Messrs. Tompkins, Irvine, Jenkins, Webster, Quarles, Ruffin, Wells, Packer and Simms.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs Corwin, Burlingame, Barksdale, Morris of Pennsylvania, Branch, Boyce, Mills, Hill and Humphrey.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Pepper, Verrie, Craige of North Carolina, Adrain, Junkin, Reagan, Babbitt, Delano, and Leach of North Carolina.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Fenton, Foster, Sickles, Florence, Stokes, Kellogg of Michigan, Hall, Brabson, and Martin of Ohio.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mallory, Morris, of Illinois, Dunn, Singleton, Burroughs, Gurley, Montgomery, Rust and Ferry.

Patents—Messrs. Millward, Stewart of Maryland, Burham, Niblack and Frank.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Train, Beale, Keitt, McPherson and Peyton.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Logan, Jones, Howard, Babbitt and Foster.

Accounts—Messrs. Spinner, Kunkel, Blake, Graham and Allen.

Mileage—Messrs. Ashmore, Van Wyck, Loomis, Hardeman, and Robinson (of Illinois.

Engraving—Messrs. Adrain, Covode and Maclay.

Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. McKean, Stout, Barr, Love and Dawes.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Loomis, Quarles, Wells, Thomas and Train.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Stewart of Pennsylvania, Larrabee, Tompkins, Cooper and Morrill.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Hatton, Underwood, Blair, Hughes and Sherman.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department—Messrs. Palmer, Martin of Virginia, Moore of Kentucky, Landrum and Stanton.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Brayton, Noell, Walton, Harris of Virginia, and Nelson.

Joint Committee on the Library—Messrs. Pettit, Adams of Massachusetts, and Pugh.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Gurley, Haskin and Dimmick.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Davidson and Theaker.

The President's annual Message was then read.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The question of printing the usual extra number of copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FARNSWORTH of Illinois, (Rep.,) was, at his own request, excused from serving on the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. REAGAN of Texas, (Dem.,) was excused from serving on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, as on it he could be of no earthly service to his constituents. The interests of Texas had been disregarded in the matter of assigning her Representatives to places on Committees.

Mr. HAMILTON (Dem.,) the colleague of Mr. REAGAN, was also excused from serving on the Committee on Private Land Claims, for similar reasons.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a bill to establish an additional Executive department, to be called the Agricultural Department.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of JAMES S. CRISMAN, contesting the seat of Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky.

Mr. HUGHES presented the memorial of WM G. HARRISON, contesting the seat of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland.

Both memorials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House then adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Portraits of Presidential Candidates.

SCHISM AMONG THE REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1860.

All healthy interest seems to have died out here since the election of Speaker, and nothing is left but the miserable scramble of miserable men for office. Every one who is on speaking terms with a member of Congress is besieged, button-holed in the lobbies of his hotel, waylaid on the Avenue and placed in receipt of private letters innumerable—all asking his friendly interposition with the Honorable Blank Blank for the appointment of some younger brother or thirty-second cousin to the office of Deputy Assistant Doorkeeper. The poverty of the native population is brought out into strong relief, and we have a striking commentary on those threats which announced that the Union would be dissolved in case a Republican were elected Speaker.

While the mere political Republicans seem all in favor of taking down the flag of "Irrepressible Conflict," and nominating BATES, of Missouri, the earnest and active men of that party, who move under the influence of principle, appear to have become more decided in the resolve either to have SEWARD or a Democrat as the next President. They say that the issue of faith must be put on trial before the country; and that SEWARD, from his extreme convictions, would be more likely to bring out the full party vote than any other candidate. There is good political judgment in this argument and, despite all that can be done to the contrary, the belief would appear prevalent that WILLIAM H. SEWARD will be the candidate opposed to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in the next great national struggle.

It is not an easy task to describe the Irrepressible Conflict hero, but the attempt shall be made, with a faithfulness to the eye which must make up for any party prejudice. Mr. SEWARD, then, be it known, is a small man, about five feet seven inches in height with a nervous and thin figure—legs which seem to bend under his light weight; an immensely tall head covered with a thick drift of gray hair; a long, pleasant face, with a nose after the Wellington pattern; shaved cheeks; a small, nervous mouth, and large blue eyes—the most difficult to be described of any which your correspondent has encountered. They are peculiar blue eyes, with an electric gleam in them. These eyes are shaded under long gray horns of eyebrows, and have a shifting expression, which never allows one a chance to examine their true significance. They look beyond you into space—look into the future, while you are trying vainly to rivet them. All the rest of the face is smooth as the skin of an apple; but, when you approach the eyes, the lids are wrinkled and puckered, channeled and nervous, winking and contracting, opening and flashing, with a perpetual change of sentiment and perception, such as no pen can portray, and no daguerreotype reproduce with full justice.

In conversation, Mr. SEWARD presents a striking contrast to the ideals formed of him by those who take their fancy images from the daily Press. Nothing can be sweeter or more philosophic than his tone—nothing calmer than his statement of political propositions. He is one of those who can afford to wait for the justice of history, and who continues with a high and clear faith in the ultimate success of what he believes to be truth—no matter how loudly or fiercely the multitude may bray against him for the time. Very tolerant of different opinions, and very liberal in all matters touching religious faith, our irrepressible conflict gentleman is both generous and just in all private relations—fond, in moderation, of social enjoyments, and never so much at home as when laughing privately with extreme Southern men over their public quarrels. He is a firm and hearty believer in the Union and its permanence—one who seems never to have had a doubt on the subject, and one who can stand up for Justice to the bitter end, all considerations of Expediency being remitted to the lower order of minds in his own party. A generous, philosophic, gentle-blooded man, his old-fashioned courtesy is very captivating; and certainly no man in the Republican ranks could be put forward who would command the same personal respect, affection and confidence on the Southern side of Mason and Dixon's line. If it were not for his political heresies, he has in him the largest social elements of strength, next to Judge DOUGLAS, possessed by any man in the country.

The reverse of SEWARD in everything is Senator GWIN of California—an immense, large-boned, white-headed man; with strong aquiline features; a large wart on the right side of his nose; small gray eyes; shaved cheeks; a narrow but powerful forehead, of the ANDREW JACKSON type; lips straight and passionate; a chin square and indicative of resistless animal energies. On the whole, a man belonging as decidedly to the animal type, as SEWARD belongs to the intellectual; a man fit to represent the people of a frontier; and one who, in the lower and more direct arts of the politician, stands as far beyond SEWARD, as the little Senator from New-York stands beyond him in the elimination and support of abstract theories. In their personal characters, moreover, these Senators present the most striking contrast—GWIN belonging to the rough-and-ready school of those who are willing to "take all the chances;" while SEWARD is faithful in the extreme, and laboriously cognizant of every personal obligation—one who never forgets his indebtedness for a moment, and who is always willing to sacrifice his largest pecuniary interests, when satisfied that strict equity is against his claim. Dr. GWIN has had a curious, not to say romantic history—his name still standing on the books of our Government with an unsettled balance figuring opposite thereto; and his present seat in the Senate being held by a tenure which has in it more of the threat than of affection. Nevertheless he occupies a powerful position with the President, and being chiefly allied to such gentlemen as SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH and WM. M. BROWNE of the *Constitution*, the Doctor has never failed to obtain his full share of recognition—some think a little more—in the distribution of patronage and federal resources. Whether he can permanently hold his place in politics, is a question involving some doubt at present, and for the solution of which short reference may at any time be made to the private conversations of Senator HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts.

Senator HUNTER of Virginia, who is so much talked of just now as the Southern candidate for the Presidency, is a man of middle height; well built and full, without corpulency; having a dark brown complexion; features of the Pocahontas form; long, dark hair—very lank and straight; dark brown eyes—soft, womanly and genial; excellent white teeth and red lips; a suave and rather sleepy address, together with a rich, mellow voice, which rings in the ear several seconds after the actual sounds have ceased. He has shaved cheeks and rather a tendency to double-chin; great blandness of manner, and a drowsy expression over all that he says and does, as if he had been a native-born resident of Sleepy Hollow, with a perpetual inclination to pay homage to Morpheus, on all possible and impossible occasions. As Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Senate, Mr. HUNTER has had large and thorough acquaintance with the requirements of our country during the past dozen years; and his habits have been of a patiently laborious kind, such as to commend him to continuance in his present post. Had it not been for the John Brown raid, and the consequent insane popularity given to HENRY A. WISE, Mr. HUNTER might have been able to carry the Virginia delegation, and then would have loomed up quite formidably as the strongest rival to Judge DOUGLAS. But as things are—with his own State against him—Mr. HUNTER has a prospect of remaining four years more quietly occupied in those *belles lettres* pursuits, to which he has become attached; and will have further opportunities in the Senate of making himself familiar with those great financial interests which have already received so much aid through his industry.

There is a good deal of bitterness here in Republican ranks, touching the various Committees of the House. CORWIN, of Ohio, complains that he has been overslaughed, and not recognized at his full weight—a complaint in which ninety-nine out of every hundred amongst his fellows will concur. There is a storm breeding on the subject, which may very possibly break out when the House reassembles for actual business on next Monday. The Democrats are now sincerely glad that the responsibility of the Speakership does not rest on them, and are exactly in a condition to enjoy and foment the grievances of their enemies. NOBODY.

THE CLERK AND THE PRESIDENT.

A Justification of Col. Forney's Recent Attack upon the White House.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the threats and admonitions of the *Herald*, the flagellation administered to the occupant of the White House by the newly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives has been the subject of general remark since the memorable night of the 3d inst. With the exception of a few fawning parasites who are paid and pampered for swearing that black is white in the Executive career of President BUCHANAN, the prevailing sentiment is in favor of the castigator, and whatever may be said as to the taste or expediency of such exhibitions, the popular verdict is—"Served him right." To those who are not intimately acquainted with the personal character of JOHN W. FORNEY, this unsparing application of the lash to the friend of his youth and early manhood, may seem to have been prompted by anything but worthy motives; but those who, like me, are thoroughly familiar with the past history of both individuals, must look upon the terrible invectives of last Friday night as the inevitable result of that perfidious policy which has converted the staunchest and most valuable friends of Mr. BUCHANAN into bitter and uncompromising enemies. Had Mr. BUCHANAN been the man he was generally supposed to be before he was placed in a position which afforded ample scope for the display of the peculiar idiosyncracies of his nature, the Lecompton episode might have been enacted without causing so much as a ripple on the surface of personal friendships, or alienating from him, as it has undoubtedly done, the esteem and regard of all good men. But Mr. BUCHANAN had no sooner scaled the giddy heights of power than he was seized with a species of popish idea of infallibility, and astonished all his former adherents, who had been wont to look upon him as the embodiment of all moral excellencies, by the animosity he exhibited towards every man who ventured to question the policy of his course. This malignity of purpose in seeking to destroy every individual who had the temerity to differ from him on questions of public policy, was pointedly illustrated in the case of Mr. FORNEY, than whom a more devoted friend or zealous champion never followed the fortunes of a political leader. If Mr. FORNEY has received support and countenance from Mr. BUCHANAN during his chequered political career, he has repaid the favor with ten-fold interest by the unswerving fidelity with which he has advocated the cause of Pennsylvania's favored son, under the most trying circumstances, and frequently to the detriment of more popular and acceptable candidates for public honors. And yet, in spite of long years of services and personal attachment, such as no public man ever received since the days of chivalry, no sooner did this ill-requited squire of an ungracious knight presume to vindicate to himself the possession of an untrammeled will than he was pursued like a branded malefactor, and subjected to a series of petty persecutions, such as have never overtaken a public man since the formation of our Government. It is a well-known fact, for instance, that the newspaper enterprise called the *Press*, started by Col. FORNEY when he found himself "whistled off and let down the wind to prey at fortune," failed to secure a support commensurate with its merit, in consequence of the hostility of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and his ostracising course towards every individual who had the rashness to patronize that concern. Is it to be wondered, then, when the highest official personage in the land descends so low from his lofty position as to play the petty tyrant in matters which he should have scorned to interfere with, that the victim of such a system of annoyance and persecution turned, adder-like, to sting the hand which was raised to crush him? The true secret, however, of that profound relish which has been so widely felt for Mr. FORNEY's castigation, may be found in causes which I will fully develop in my next, showing to what extent the indignity offered to the nation by the selection of the most notoriously-infamous paper published in the country to be the organ of an American Administration has been felt and appreciated. ALGERINE.

MR. FORNEY'S INTENTIONS.

HOW THE PRESIDENT REGARDS HIS ELECTION, &C.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, (Col. FORNEY's paper,) writes as follows:

"Mr. FORNEY's ambition is to leave the Clerkship as he left it in 1856, with an unspotted record and clean hands; and in doing this it will be his study so to discharge the duties of the place, and to administer its various functions, as to prove that, however indifferent he may be to his own interests, he will be vigilant in protecting those of the Government, and vigorous in enforcing the discipline of the gentlemen connected with him.

It would be doing injustice to Mr. FORNEY if I did not express to his thousands of friends and sympathizers, in his own State and elsewhere, that his triumph has been received here with almost universal pleasure. Even those who have persecuted him most bitterly concede to him uncommon abilities, and confess that he has managed his own case with rare skill and success. In the City of Washington, including the resident population, no event has ever inspired more general rejoicing. I leave to others the comment which this result must suggest. I will not lift the veil before the heart of JAMES BUCHANAN, as he sees the man whom he has proscribed and persecuted, after having accepted his unselfish friendship for more than twenty years, when that man comes back almost within the shadow of the Presidential palace, strengthened in his position at his own home, and made strong in the panoply of an almost spontaneous indorsement, in the face of a consistent and manly refusal to make humiliating committals.

Mr. BUCHANAN is, I am told, extremely indignant at what he regards the insult thus put upon his dignity. It is related of him that, when he heard the decision of the House as to the Clerkship, he broke out into a torrent of invective, using terms not the most polite, and showing how true it is to have, as BYRON expresses it, "a former friend for foe," the affection of years soon being lost in the acerbity and bitterness that have supplanted it. His organ, the *Constitution*, conducted by a half-fledged British nobleman, has exploded in columns of editorial wrath upon Mr. FORNEY. This was to have been expected. It needed but this to complete the poetic sequel. It needed only the calumnies and curses of the President's own organ to crown the column of the vindication of the editor of *The Press*; for when the President determined to make a test of his own treachery, and to punish all who, like himself, would not consent to an act of unparalleled treachery, it was right and proper that he should employ the basest instruments to give vent to his malignity, and it was also right that these instruments should be so selected as that they might sympathetically perform the disgusting task set before them; in a word, it was right when he raised his executive arm for the purpose of annihilating the consecrated principle of self-government, he should bring to this capital a man who, while attacking that principle, is daily paying a tribute to the British Government, from which no oath of naturalization can morally sever him, and against which the American Colonies revolted when Great Britain refused to allow the people of those Colonies the right to form and regulate their institutions in their own way.

Cotton Mill Burnt in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

ROCKVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1860.

Mr. THOMAS BRADY's mill, in Rockville, for the manufacture of cotton twine, took fire Wednesday night, about 6¾ o'clock, just as the hands were let out of the various factories, but it was speedily extinguished, with little damage—only a few bales of cotton waste and a small quantity of stock being destroyed. The fire originated in one of the pickers.

POSTSCRIPT.—The fire in BRADY's mill not having been entirely put out, but burning undiscovered among the cotton waste, suddenly broke out again at a quarter before 12, and destroyed about half of the main building. All the stock on hand, besides a greater part of the machinery, was nearly ruined from the effects of the fire and water. Four men had been left to watch the premises, but the fire burst out anew so suddenly that all efforts to check it were unavailing until the engines arrived. In nine minutes, No. 2, notwithstanding the distance and the mud, was playing three streams on the fire; and the rescuing of any part of the property must be accredited to the energetic efforts of both companies.

The mill was insured in the North American, Hartford, for $2,000; the stock and machinery in the Etna for $7,000. The insurance will not probably cover the loss. Some thirty or forty hands will be out of employment for the present.

Mr. J. P. PILKINGTON, a fireman, was caught between the engine and the doorway in taking the machine out of the engine-house, and was considerably bruised, his arm dislocated at the elbow and considerably mangled.

[Our correspondent thinks there was a policy on the mill for $2,000 in the Tolland Mutual; if so, it makes, with the North American's, $4,000 on the mill. Mr. HOLT, the insurance agent, writes to the Etna that the loss will be trifling, but our correspondent's postscript is probably later.]

The Slaver at Charleston.

THE MATES DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY---DISPOSITION OF THE VESSEL.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 7.

PEDRO OZANES, first mate, and ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, third mate, of the Spanish brig *Delicia*, were, on Saturday, discharged from custody. They were the two officers brought into this port on board the *Delicia*, in charge of Lieut. R. M. MCARAN, of the United States ship *Constellation*, reported in the *Courier* of the 2d inst. As there stated, the *Delicia* was taken as a prize near Kabenda, Lower Guinea, with a crew of fifteen men, on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

The first mate, PEDRO OZANEZ, made a full statement before Commissioner EGLESTON, and confessed that they were awaiting the signals of the captain and supercargo, who were on shore making the preliminary negotiations for a cargo of slaves, when they were discovered by the *Constellation*. The *Delicia*, however, being a Spanish vessel, her crew all Spaniards and the Spanish Government being no party to the Tri-Partite Treaty of England, France, and the United States, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, there is no act of Congress under which these parties can be prosecuted for the charge brought against them. Neither can the vessel be regarded as piratical, for though no papers, colors or name were found upon the vessel, which indicated her nationality, there was a letter of instructions on board, showing that they were acting under authority. The above officers were therefore discharged, there being no authority to regard them as carrying on the slave trade under the laws of the United States, and nothing to show that the vessel was of a piratical character.

In reference to the vessel itself, the United States District-Attorney will await the instructions of the Department at Washington.

A SECRET CIRCULAR BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the annexed circular, copies of which have been received in that City:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

SIR: The alarming progress of Abolition sentiments at the North, and the importance of doing something to check it by the time the next Presidential election takes place, has induced the formation of an Association in New-York, called the "Radical Democratic Association," whose object is to act in concert with the Democratic National Association at Washington, in the canvass of each State, the dissemination of Anti-Abolition documents, and in a thorough organization of the Democratic Party in the North.

In order to effect this, you are requested to carefully prepare a list of Democrats whose address is at your post office, by filling up the blank upon the opposite page.

Please designate, if possible, who are *Douglas* and who *Anti-Douglas* men, and mark the most active Democrats thus: "A. D."

This circular is sent to you alone at your Post-office, and the Association will rely upon your zeal and discretion to prepare the list judiciously.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Radical Democratic Association.

Rooms, Lafarge House, Broadway, New-York.

☞ Direct your answer to the Secretary of the Association, "R. G. HORTON, Box 1,255 New-York Post-office."

DEATH BY BURNING—PROBABLE MURDER.—On Friday, Feb. 3, at about 12 P. M., the house of JOHN KERR, at Jeanesville, Penn., was discovered on fire. When the flames were first seen the neighbors assembled and found the door fastened. KERR himself was outside the building, while his wife was inside. After the door was burst open she was discovered lying upon a bed, her arms and legs burnt off, eyes burnt out, but the body uninjured. A handkerchief was tied round her neck in such a way as to induce the belief that she was murdered. KERR has a bad reputation. Both him and his wife are from Ireland.

A female opium-eater, Julia Parsons, died recently in the Pittsburgh Jail. She had been for some years a confirmed vagrant.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Maryland Legislature.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS CENSURED—THE GOVERNOR TO BE OVERHAULED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 9.

In the Maryland House of Delegates to-day, resolutions were adopted condemning the course of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS in voting for Mr. PENNINGTON for Speaker of the House of Representatives as an act deserving of censure, it being in opposition to the sentiments of the people of the entire State. The resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting vote. All the American delegates voted for the censure.

A resolution was also adopted for appointing a Committee to wait on Gov. HICKS to inquire whether the newspaper statement that he had sent his Secretary of State to Washington to congratulate Mr. PENNINGTON on his election, was correct.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Files by the City of Washington.

INTERESTING DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

The late hour at which our packages by the *City of Washington* were received, yesterday, excluded anything beside an abstract of the news brought by them.

We now add further details and excerpts of interest and moment.

The North German Lloyds steamship *Bremen*, which was to leave Southampton on the 25th ult., would not be able to leave on that day, having on her late outward passage met with an accident in her machinery, which necessitates a thorough examination before she can be again sent to sea.

The Great Eastern.

CAPT. HARRISON, THE PURSER'S SON, AND THE COXSWAIN DROWNED.

A terrible accident occurred in the Southampton water, on Saturday morning, Jan. 21. Capt. HARRISON, of the *Great Eastern*, having occasion to leave the ship, now lying at her moorings in the Southampton water, to proceed to Southampton, proceeded in a boat, in company with Dr. WATSON, the surgeon of the ship; Capt. LEY, the purser, his son, a lad of about 14 years of age, and six men of the crew, to Hythe, where MRS. HARRISON and daughter are residing. After leaving them, Capt. HARRISON and the other officers of the ship proceeded on to Southampton. The wind, which had been blowing very fresh, increased to a most violent gale from the south-west before the boat reached the entrance to the dock. As the boat was entering, and while in the act of lowering the sail, a heavy gust of wind caught the boat and capsized it. The whole of the occupants were thrown out; some of them were fortunate enough to seize hold of parts of the rigging, or of the boat; Capt. HARRISON clung to an oar, by which he was supported for a short time. The *Indus*, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, lying in the dock, put off two boats, which arrived at the scene of the disaster in a few moments, and, after considerable exertion, the men succeeded in picking up Capt. HARRISON, who was in a state of utter unconsciousness, and was lying with his body across the oar, and his arms and legs under the water. Capt. LEY was also picked up, very much bruised about the head, and bleeding extensively. Dr. WATSON was also recovered in a state of extreme exhaustion, as well as the six men of the ship who were in the boat. The son of Capt. LEY was not then found, and his body was not recovered until some time after. The rescued men were brought ashore, and all received the utmost possible attention and kindness from the officers of the *Indus*, and others connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as well as the officials of the dock. The condition of Capt. HARRISON was such as to call for immediate attention and active exertions with a view of restoring him to consciousness. Galvanism, and every other means which medical skill could suggest, were unavailing to save life. COMBE, the coxswain, also died on Saturday, but all the others are doing well.

The inquest on Capt. HARRISON's body was held on Saturday afternoon. Mr. BROWN, third officer of the *Indus*, said: Our boats immediately went to the scene of the accident. We picked up four in the gig and one in the jolly-boat. Saw Capt. HARRISON and the doctor of the *Great Eastern* struggling in the water, locked in each other's arms. The jolly-boat picked up the captain. He never moved after he was put in the boat. He was black in the face and foaming at the mouth. Dr. WATSON, of the *Great Eastern*, said: We left Hythe this morning at 10 o'clock, in the ship's gig. There were six of the crew, including the coxswain; also, Capt. LEY and his son, and Capt. HARRISON, the latter acting as superintendent. There was a strong wind from the southwest, and we had a lug sail, double reefed. We were on the starboard tack. We neared the dock entrance. Capt. HARRISON was steering, and the boat did not seem to answer her helm well. The sea was rough, and the boat was yawing about. Capt. HARRISON gave orders to lower the sail, when the boat was taken aback by an eddy wind and capsized. I twice got hold of Capt. HARRISON. Capt. LEY was near me the last time I got hold of him. On the first occasion the captain made a grasp at the boat to right her, but she went over keel uppermost. I went under with the captain, and after coming up I got hold of the bow of the boat, with LEY's son in front of me. I jammed him between myself and the boat, to keep him up, holding Capt. HARRISON at the same time. Capt. HARRISON tried again to right the boat; in doing which I lost my hold. I made two or three strokes, and caught hold again of the boat, where I remained till I was picked up. As soon as I was rescued I saw Capt. HARRISON in the shed. He appeared to be dead. Had him removed to where there was a fire, and used all proper remedies, without effect.

Dr. WIBLIN said that he attended Capt. HARRISON, with several other doctors, and used every exertion without effect. In his opinion Capt. HARRISON died from suffocation or from appoplexy. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and a deeply sympathetic feeling was expressed for the bereaved widow.

Capt. HARRISON, says the *Observer*, possessed in a most remarkable manner the confidence of the late Mr. BRUNEL, and when it became necessary to consider the appointment of a commander of the great ship, he reported to the Directors his opinion of the qualifications necessary in the captain. He stated in effect that such an officer ought not to be merely an experienced naval man, but one who had a practical knowledge of naval engineering, and who would be able to comprehend and deal with the many important and practical questions which would necessarily arise in the development and carrying out of this great experiment. Such a man in every respect was Capt. HARRISON, and he appeared to have been admirably adapted for the important position which he occupied. He had a thorough knowledge of all the details of the construction of the ship, had watched its growth and progress from its earliest state to its present condition, and not the least among the many difficulties committees of investigation or boards of management may have in future to deal with will be the appointment of a successor to Capt. HARRISON. Capt. HARRISON's service at the commencement of his career was principally in the West Indies and on the coast of South America. The wars at that time existing between the minor States on the seaboard frequently placed the vessels under the charge of Capt. HARRISON in juxtaposition with a formidable enemy. On more than one occasion he has been in action, and invariably fought his ship with success. After serving eight years in those latitudes he accepted an appointment with the Cunard Company, and commanded the *Acadia*, *Britannia*, *Hibernia*, *America*, *Africa* and *Arabia*. In these vessels he acquired that immense experience which gained for him the title of the "Atlantic Navigator." Capt. HARRISON crossed the Atlantic so many times that he would pleasantly say, after counting up to 157, he had left off his "dead reckoning." While engaged in this command his knowledge, seamanship and manly bearing attracted the attention of some of the principal promoters of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who were also interested in the *Great Eastern* steamship, and their influence induced Capt. HARRISON to relinquish his engagement on the Cunard line, which he had held for fifteen years, and to accept the command of the *Great Eastern*. His services to that Company, which date from Jan. 1, 1856, were invaluable; and the numberless persons who on business or pleasure has led to visit the monster vessel, will bear eager testimony to the admirable tact and politeness of the commander while he was placed in the most trying position. Those who were on board the great ship when the explosion caused so much consternation will readily testify how much confidence was created by his coolness, and how his foresight and grasp of mind enforced discipline in a temporarily alarmed and disorganized crew. Capt. HARRISON had, we are sorry to hear, invested all the savings of his professional career in the great undertaking with which he had identified himself. He was sanguine of the success of the great ship, if only the proper means were adopted for developing its great powers and capabilities.

The announcement of the death of Captain HARRISON has thrown a gloom over every one connected with the Company, and in the town of Southampton a feeling of almost personal interest was evinced in the matter by the inhabitants when they heard of the sad event.

Our Liverpool correspondent writes: The melancholy accident which occurred in Southampton Water on Saturday has deprived the mercantile marine service of this country of one of its most energetic and deserving representatives. Captain HARRISON, as is well known, was for many years one of the principal commanders in the British and North American Mail Company's service, and only left that service to undertake the more arduous duties of superintending the construction of the Great Eastern, of which vessel he was appointed Captain. The general opinion in Liverpool, judging of the manner in which the body of the deceased was discovered, is that he must have been struck by something and stunned, and thereby rendered helpless. The deceased married the daughter of Mr. TOWERS, of Dale-street, Liverpool; and at the time of the accident that lady was living at Hythe, with her family, consisting of four children.

MEMOIR OF CAPT. HARRISON.

Capt. WILLIAM HARRISON, as we learn from the biographical notices of him published at different times in the illustrated periodicals of the day, was born at Maryport, in October, 1812, and was consequently 47 years of age. His widow, so far as we can learn, is left with three children—two girls, believed to be about the ages of 8 and 14, and a boy, supposed to be 12 years old. The boy is named WILLIAM, after his father, and at an early age he made a voyage across the Atlantic with him. Capt. HARRISON was the son of a captain in the merchant service, whose career from boyhood onwards was spent on the deep, and who long had the reputation of being one of the most efficient officers afloat. Very early in life, the lad, who was destined to achieve a command far more important than any hitherto held in the merchant service, evinced a marked predilection for nautical pursuits, and determined to become a sailor, in spite of his father's wish that he should devote himself to some industrial occupation on shore. After having made a probationary voyage in a vessel commanded by the elder Capt. HARRISON, which voyage had the effect of stimulating young WILLIAM's desire for a seafaring life, the boy was apprenticed in the usual manner, and sailed from Liverpool in October, 1825, about the time he attained his 13th year. Active, cheerful, and intelligent, and, moreover, educated better than lads in his position generally are, he soon won the friendship of his mates and the approbation of his superior officers. Step by step he rose in favor, and became so well known as an efficient seaman that he obtained a command within a few months after the term of his apprenticeship, had expired. The earlier years of his career as a commander were passed in the East and West Indies, and on the coast of South America. Here he remained for a considerable period, during which he had command successively of eight or nine sailing ships engaged in trade. By intelligence and indefatigable attention to the duties of his position, he earned for himself an invaluable reputation. Accomplishing his voyages in the shortest space of time, and incurring fewer losses than any other captain in the same employ, it was not long before he was considered one of the best officers in the service. During the eight years he was thus engaged, Captain HARRISON had frequent opportunities of showing his courage and qualifications for command in times of difficulty. In the course of the numerous squabbles among the rival powers in South America he was more than once in action, and always acquitted himself with great credit.

In the year 1842 Capt. HARRISON was invited to accept the command of one of the Cunard steamers plying between Liverpool and North America. Accepting this appointment, the gallant Captain took charge of the *Acadia*, with which vessel he made many voyages across the Atlantic. Subsequently he was removed to the *Britannia*, and from that to the *Cambria*; and under his command these vessels became celebrated for safe and quick passages. As the exigencies of the service demanded, and as enlarged steamers were added to the fleet of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Company, Capt. HARRISON's command was changed. From time to time he acted as Captain successively of the *Hibernia*, the *Canada*, the *Africa* and the *Europa*. Captain HARRISON remained in the service of this Company nearly fifteen years, achieving in the meantime great reputation as an Atlantic navigator; and, when it is remembered that during the early portion of this time every Cunard steamer crossed the ocean ten times, and during the latter portion no less than fourteen times, a year, it will be readily understood how the Captain's voyages to and from England and America number something over 180. He said himself, "I counted up 157, and then left off."

In reference to the natural abilities, acquired skill, and complete self-possession of Capt. HARRISON, the following interesting anecdote is related: Leaving New-York once, after southwesterly gales, which had silted up the bar to the extent of a foot or two, the *Africa*, of which he was then in command, being very deeply laden, the vessel touched the bar as she was passing over it. The pilot in charge called out instantly to "Stop her." It is only those who are both nautical and commercial men who can fully appreciate the nature of the calculations which, in one second of time, it was necessary for the captain to make. They may be explained as something of this kind: "We are on the bar now, and if we stop, the chances are one hundred to one that the ship is a total wreck in a few hours, and all the insurances will be safe; on the other hand, if I jam her across I shall save the ship, but by taking her out of the pilot's hands I shall render the insurances void." The result was, that within a tenth of the time occupied in writing these calculations, they had all been made, and "Go ahead at full speed" was the order. The ship touched twice more, and was brought safely across, and came into port strong and sound.

It was in the latter part of the year 1855 that Capt. HARRISON's reputation as a skillful seaman secured his election by the Directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company as the future Captain of the gigantic vessel then in the course of erection at Millwall. There were about 200 competitors for the appointment. Mr. HENRY THOMAS HOPE and the rest of the then Board had, however, no hesitation in selecting Capt. HARRISON as the person best qualified to command the great ship. So soon as he was able to leave the service of the Cunard Company, which was on Dec. 31, 1855, he entered the service of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company as Captain of the *Great Eastern*. When this Company failed from want of funds, and the undertaking merged into another Association, under the name of the Great Ship Company, the first act of the new proprietary was to indorse the appointment of Capt. WILLIAM HARRISON.

The *Great Eastern* having been built and launched, an immense responsibility devolved upon the captain, into whose charge she was then formally passed. Capt. HARRISON's fitness for the appointment was testified by the great skill he exhibited in the management of the gigantic vessel on the occasion of the trial trip, and the subsequent journeys from port to port. The gallant captain manœuvred the *Great Eastern* as easily as if there was nothing extraordinary in her size and construction.

The following summary of his character, from one of the publications to which we have referred—the *Illustrated Times*—possesses, perhaps, a greater value than anything that could be written under the influence of the powerful sympathy which his sad and untimely fate has called forth. "It was during his command on the Cunard Line that some of the gentlemen connected with the direction of the great ship, and also that of the Grand Trunk Line in Canada, having frequent occasion to cross the Atlantic, had opportunities of observing the abilities of Capt. HARRISON, and the result was an overture to take charge of the *Leviathan*, then building. This overture involved the instalment of the Captain as from November, 1855; but certain honorable conditions, highly creditable to him and bearing on understandings between him and his employers, induced him to postpone the engagement, and on the last day of the year 1855 his engagement with the Cunard line ceased, and with the year 1856 that with the *Great Eastern* began, since which time, and certainly during the launch, and during the last two or three months—at any rate, long before the ship was out of the contractor's hands—one of the hardest-worked men on board has been the captain. The mere ordinary routine of a vessel of such bewildering size one would have supposed enough, and more than enough, for any sea-going captain; but when one adds to this the frequent confidences of directors and other officials, the unceasing inquiries of the gentlemen connected with the Press, the thousand and one small botherations of small visitors thinking themselves great ones, and the everlasting undercurrent of silly chatter indicted by the thousands of other visitors, all who seemed to consider the captain as merely put there to answer foolish questions, one's only wonder is that either the man's brain or his urbanity has not given way. We may add that Capt. HARRISON is in the very prime of a singularly vigorous manhood, a little more than midway between forty and fifty, his eye quick, sharp and penetrating; his head, voice and general bearing denoting rapid perception and quick determination; his manner remarkably straightforward, honest and courteous, even to a sailor. Taking him all in all, there is, perhaps, no man living to whom the great speculation could have been so judiciously intrusted."

We may add, as showing the high value set upon his services, that his pay, as captain of the *Great Eastern*, was fixed at £1,500 per annum.

Kossuth on the Ballot.

THE BALLOT IN HUNGARY.

The Ballot Society having written to M. KOSSUTH to address a public meeting on the subject, that gentleman instead addressed them the following letter, which the Council have forwarded to us for insertion:

No. 12, REGENT'S-PARK-TERRACE, London, Jan. 19, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to answer the questions which, as Chairman of the Vote by Ballot Society, you were pleased to address to me.

First question—Whether under the Hungarian Constitution the voters for members of the National Parliament possessed the right of voting in secret, *i. e.*, by ballot.

Answer—Previous to 1848 the election of members of the National Parliament of Hungary was one of the functions vested by the Constitution in the municipalities, counties and free cities.

The liberal reforms of 1848, by extending the franchise on a broad democratic basis, rendered it necessary that the counties should be subdivided in several electoral districts. Nevertheless the management of the election of members of Parliament was still left with the municipalities.

These municipalities were not mere electoral bodies, but were organic institutions, constituting—the counties in particular—the most vital organs of constitutional life and of self-government.

It was through their instrumentality that the nation had a direct and continual share, not only in the legislative, but also in the executive and judiciary government of the country.

In the general assemblies of the counties (much like you own folk motes of old) not only all matters of local, but also those of general interest, were brought under consideration, and proper action was taken on them. They had to provide for the execution of the laws by public functionaries, elected by them, responsible to them, and subject to their control. To them the central government had to direct all ordinances, and no branch of public administration was allowed to be withdrawn from their participation and constitutional activity.

The municipalities, thus constituted, not only elected but also held under constant control, and were free to revoke their representatives in Parliament.

It was a maxim with the Hungarian nation that members of Parliament, being elected to represent their constituency, were under the obligation of representing the opinions of their constituency.

Accordingly they were desired to keep, by continual reports, the municipality represented by them in constant knowledge of all proceedings in Parliament, and especially of their own votes.

These reports, read and discussed in the general assemblies of the municipalities (where every elector had the right to speak and to vote) afforded occasion for a formal manifestation of the opinions of the constituency on every subject under consideration in Parliament; and whenever an essential difference of opinion happened to arise between the constituency and their representative, either the representative resigned his seat, or else the constituency, by majority of votes in a General Assembly, convoked expressly *ad hoc*, was free to declare their confidence forfeited, to revoke the sitting member, and to elect another in his stead.

Two facts resulted from this organization. The first was that every elector having the field open for taking a direct share in and for exerting a constant influence on public affairs, both of local and general interest, men got accustomed to taking a lively concern in them; and, the tide of opinions running high, almost everybody was known to be identified with one or other party, and the strongly developed sense of "civism" led men to court publicity, to glory in their party connections, and to shrink from defection as from a dishonoring stain. The second fact was, that the question between a constituency and its representative in Parliament was by no means disposed of by the mere act of his election. Unless his election was a true emanation of the will of the majority, that majority had it in their power at any moment to withdraw the trust. Therefore, in most instances, it would have been utterly useless to try to falsify the issue of the election by any corruptive influence.

It was on this organic permanency of the electoral bodies, and not either on penal enactment or on oath or another special formality, that the laws of Hungary relied for securing the purity of elections.

In general, publicity was the rule, and secret voting was rather an exception. But the mode and manner of voting were not regulated by law: the regulation was left with the municipalities, as coming within their statutory authority.

In the last years preceding 1848, the Court, having failed in its attempt to subvert by violence the barriers which our municipal institutions oppose to its arbitrariness, resorted to the disreputable expedient of trying to vitiate their operations. What by intimidation, what by bribery, at that time secret voting and often been resorted to as a protection against the corruptive machinations of the Court, and in most cases it was found perfectly to answer the purpose; though the larger municipalities, where the votes are counted by thousands, even these rather glorified in braving the corruptive machinations by voting publicly.

However, I have no recollection of any single instance that a motion for secret voting had been opposed in any municipality, whenever either of the contending parties desired its application.

Second question—Your second question desires me to give my opinion of "secret voting as a means of obtaining a true expression of the mind of a people possessing representative institutions."

In answering this question, I am called upon to suppose the electors to have decided opinions, and that the problem merely is to devise proper means in order that the natural regard for one's private interests should not be brought in conflict with the expression of one's mind. From this point of view, I consider secret voting to be an efficient auxiliary for obtaining a true expression of the mind of a people at elections.

Corruption may address itself to the private interests of the electors either in the way of intimidation or in that of bribery.

As to intimidation, I consider secret voting to afford perfect protection against it.

As against bribery, I do not think the protection which secret voting can afford to be equally perfect. Men may be protected from others, but it is not so easy to protect them from themselves—from their own cupidity, from their own corruptedness. No mechanism of forms can afford an adequate compensation for the want of civic spirit and of self-conscious patriotism. However, I can have no doubt that, wherever, under a system of public voting, the evil of bribery has gained any field, it is not only advisable, but (I should almost say) it is a duty of political morality to resort to voting by ballot, because, though the inventiveness of corruption may find means to secure the vote of the corrupted, there is, in my opinion, no room left for any doubt on this much—that secret voting must have a tendency rather towards discouraging than encouraging bribery.

The merit and importance of the measure will, however, greatly depend upon circumstances.

In Hungary, for instance, that kind of intimidation was utterly impossible which in England landowners are capable of exercising on their tenantry. The Hungarian tenant was secured by law both against ejection and against any raising of his rent, so much so that if one thing was more likely to happen at elections than another, it was this, that the tenant freeman will rather give his vote in opposition to his landlord than otherwise. Furthermore, being an agricultural people, we have few cities, and amongst the few not more than one with a population exceeding one hundred thousand. We know, therefore, very little of that eagerness with which, in populous cities, tradesmen are seen to cling to the patronage of good customers. Consequently, with us intimidation could only have come from the Government, and that danger having been warded off by the establishment of truly responsible Ministers, it did not occur to our mind that there was any necessity for protecting the electors against the danger of intimidation. Again, as to bribery, the great number of voters, the lively public spirit fostered by our municipal institutions, and the control which members of Parliament were kept under by their constituencies, afforded such a sense of security in this regard, that it was not even thought necessary to have any penal laws enacted against bribery.

Under these circumstances we have been justified in not attaching any paramount importance to the ballot.

England, in my humble opinion, is differently circumstanced.

Considering the condition of landed tenure in this country;

Considering the social relations inherent to crowded cities—considering the established system of representation, or rather (bear with me for so saying) want of system in the representation, founded, as avowedly it is, not on any principle, but on expediency and on compromise;

Considering especially that what there remains of the ancient municipal institutions of the country, being restricted to mere local affairs, instead of constituting vital organs of "national" self-government, is no longer calculated to foster in the masses the formation of strong opinions on public affairs, and to keep alive that continual interest in them which I take to be the safest guarantee of the purity of elections;

Considering, finally, that the evil of corruption not only exists, but has in fact assumed the character of a chronic national disease, and that (as it might have been anticipated) penal enactments have utterly failed in arresting the contagion;—

I have no hesitation in declaring that if I had the honor to be an English citizen I should be one of the most decided supporters of the vote by ballot, but at the same time I should advocate a very large extension of the franchise.

The few may be corrupted, the many cannot.

There is a great truth in the known remarks of MONTESQUIEU—"It is very rare that corruption commences with the masses of the people—they possess an admirable aptitude to make a good choice of those whom they have to entrust with their authority."

I should besides never tire in exerting myself for the restoration of real municipal institutions, which I consider to be both the best constitutional safeguard and the best nursery of civic spirit, patriotic interest in public affairs, and political morality.

Men of strong convictions cannot be perverted easily, but the mere privilege of going to the poll once in several years will never create strong convictions.

I have the honor to remain, with distinguished regard, Sir, your obedient and humble servant.

KOSSUTH.

Hon. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY, M. P."

The Forthcoming Great Prize Fight.

From the London Globe.

Without pretending to any special knowledge about the great prize fight, of which all sporting men are talking, we may mention that it is to take place on the 16th of April, and that it will be fought privately, though not perhaps confidentially, not very far from Mildenhall, a little village-town, in Suffolk, on the Eastern Counties line of railway. Mr. SMILES, the Secretary of the Southeastern Railway, was applied to, if our information be correct, for a special train along his line, but, as might have been expected, the concession has been refused. The shareholders will probably indorse this decision with their approval at their approaching half-yearly meeting in the event of the question being raised. The assailants in the forthcoming battle are TOM SAYERS, "the Champion of England," and a young fellow who is called "The Benicia Boy," an American, who has recently arrived in this country for the purpose of fighting anybody who wishes to distinguish himself pugilistically, especially "the Champion of England," from whom he wants to get "the belt," in order to take it across the Atlantic. TOM SAYERS, the present champion, is, according to common rumor, a small man, at the somewhat mature age of 38. He may, therefore, expect some rough treatment from a youngster of 22, who fought the American champion, but without success. TOM SAYERS, it appears, followed the honorable occupation of a bricklayer, until he got a taste for fighting, and when he got a little "up" in the world had the presumption to challenge BEN CAUNT, who had "the belt." The Magistrates of Middlesex, with a propriety of conduct which cannot be too highly commended, told "Ben" that he might do one of two things.—1, That he might fight, and not get his license for his public-house in St. Martin's-lane; and 2d, that he might not fight, and have his license continued. The valiant man of pugilistic fame preferred his license to his fists, and TOM SAYERS became champion of England without a fight. Now a veritable Yankee challenges him, and the bets are in favor of "our Cousin." There is a rumor in sporting circles that the "roughs" will not allow the American to win, and that if he should get the advantage, there will be a wrangle with a view to deprive him of his honors. Without caring much for the result—which, it will be admitted without much doubt, will not affect our national interests—it may be hoped that TOM SAYERS and young "Benicia" will have fair play. We shall not promise to give the result of the fight in our second edition of the 16th of April, although it is more than probable that the issue of the battle will appear in our late columns of that date.

Movements of Garibaldi.

RECEPTION OF COL. COLT'S RIFLES.

The Italian journals are again speaking of GARIBALDI's marriage, but seem uncertain as to whether it has taken place already, as stated, or is to be celebrated in a few days. They all agree, however, that the lady is Mlle. RAIMONDI; and a Milan letter gives the following somewhat romantic account of the commencement of their acquaintance:

"Last Spring, on the very day when the intrepid Chasseurs of the Alps entered Lecco on the heels of the Austrians, and in the midst of cries of enthusiasm, an elegant carriage met them, full of young and charming women gaily decorated with the Italian colors. Half confused and half excited, they sought GARIBALDI without daring to inquire for him. They were the ladies of the Raimondi family, and that is how they saw each other for the first time. Some days after, the Chasseurs, who, in pursuing the enemy foot by foot from Varese to Como, had placed themselves in a dangerous position, were obliged to return to Varese. The committee of defence of Como wished to send notice to the General that the Austrians were preparing to quit the place, but how could they do so? The communications were cut off by the corps of URBAN, who scoured all the country between Como and Varese. Each looked at the other, and all were hesitating, when a young girl presented herself, took the dispatch, got on horseback, followed by her father's chaplain, and got through the enemy's troops, and did not stop until she found herself in the presence of GARIBALDI. This courageous girl was Mlle. RAIMONDI, and, when you read this, his *sposa*, as the Italians say."

GARIBALDI has addressed the following letter to the Syndic of Lodi:

SIR: The Lombards have already shown, and will ever show, themselves worthy of the liberty they have recovered. Of all the gems of Italy, Lodi was not the last to join, with the ardor of a people determined to be free, the great Italian league which was to effect her deliverance. At Pontida and Legnano Lodi gave her vote and the blood of her sons. She now offers her gold for the same noble cause, and to-morrow, if need be, her generous citizens will uphold in arms the fair fame of their fathers, by fighting, as they did, against the enemies of Italy. I am most grateful, in the name of our common country, to the Polesta and all the beloved and sympathetic population of Lodi, and with all affection subscribe myself their most devoted G. GARIBALDI.

FINO, Jan. 11, 1860.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. GARIBALDI to Col. SAMUEL COLT, who had made him an offer of a hundred rifles:

Noble Col. COLT—an adoptive citizen of the great Republic, proud of belonging to the universal cause of the peoples—I accept with gratitude, in the name of my country, your benevolent and generous offer.

The arrival of your arms will be hailed amongst us, not only as the material support sent by a brave man to a people fighting for its most sacred rights, but as the powerfully moral aid of the great American nation.

I am, with affection, your devoted

FINO, Jan. 15, 1860. G. GARIBALDI.

The Pope and His Subjects.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 14th ult., says:

It is supposed, and very rationally, as it seems to me, that French protection will go so far as to secure for the Pope the possession of Rome and of its immediate territory—but will go no further. For the rest the Pope must rely upon his own means, both to guard himself against his own subjects and to ward off the attacks of the emancipated Romagnese. Now the Pope's own means at the present day, I have positively ascertained, do not extend beyond 5,500 men stationed at Pesaro, 1,700 men quartered at Urbino, and the scanty garrison at ANCONA, besides the 1,500 men who still do jailer and hangman's work at Perugia. The fine Tragoon regiments which paraded so gallantly the streets of Rome last Carnival are reduced to about 200 horsemen, 90 of whom are at Pesaro; the rest are still lodged in their barracks near the Vatican. By way of compensation the gendarmes are very numerous; handsome men, finely appointed, and, whatever may be said of their moral character, to be relied on both for courage and loyalty. The other native troops are worthless rabble; the Swiss are riotous and mutinous, and between all these and the new Austrian and South German recruits there is very bad blood—soldiers' quarrels are events of daily occurrence at Pesaro. All these particulars may be safely depended on. Now, supposing that the French Emperor abides by his semi-official pamphlet and official articles; supposing that his intimation goes forth with sufficient clearness that beyond Rome and its Campagna the French troops will not be used as the Pope's soldiers—that beyond the personal security of the Pontiff he does not choose to be instrumental in staying the national Italian movement—what chances are there that the Pope may, I will not say recover what he has lost, but even retain what he still holds? Let it be understood where the French mean to draw the line beyond which they will not pass, and we may hear of outbreaks at ORVIETO, at VITERBO, at MACERATA, wherever the scanty forces of the Pope cannot muster in sufficient masses to overawe the multitude,—even supposing that bands of TUSCANS and ROMAGNESE, who have depôts of arms at various points on the borders, do not, as soon as they are not forbidden by France, begin to scour the country, directing their attacks against those disheartened and discordant Papal hirelings, who hardly need an onset to break up and go asunder.

The Franking Privilege in England.

From the London Chronicle.

As it is exactly twenty years this month since the introduction of Mr. ROWLAND HILL's Penny Postage System put an end to the popular and pleasant abuse which was enjoyed for so long by the members of our two Houses of Legislature, the following retrospect will not be unacceptable to our readers. The privilege of franking dated from the days of the Commonwealth, and we believe that the late Lord WILLIAM FITZROY possessed in his extensive collection some specimens of that date. It was not, however, established at once, but seems to have grown into a practice by degrees. At Leyden, in the 23d volume of *The Parliamentary History*, we find that early in 1660, on Col. TURNUS reporting the "Bill for the settlement of the Post-office, with Amendments," Sir WALTER EARLE proposed the addition of a proviso for the letters of members of Parliament passing free during their sitting. Sir HENEAGE FINCH, speaking with a warmth not unworthy of his descendant, the late Earl of WINCHILSEA, denounced the suggestion as "a poor mendicant proviso, and below the honor of the House." Mr. PAYNNE and several other honorable members also spoke against it, and Sergt. CHARLTON supported it, saying, "That the letters of the Council went free." The question being called for, (with cries of "divide," we suppose,) the Speaker, Sir HARBOTTLE GRIMSTON, ancestor of the Earl of VERULAM, was unwilling to put it from the Chair, saying "he was ashamed of it"—nevertheless, the proviso was carried and made part of the bill; and though the Lords objected at first, as in our days they objected to the admission of Jews into the Lower House, yet, before the end of the session, both Houses considered it consistent with their personal honor to secure the exemption. At this time letters were mostly folded as parcels, and as it is not possible precisely to define or limit the exact extent or meaning of the term, all kinds of strange things were sent free by His Majesty's post, under cover of this privilege. Dresses, boots, shoes, slippers, window-curtains, Valenciennes lace, books, partridges, pheasants, and haunches of venison, are among the articles thus transmitted; and we have seen a frank of Lord MAYNARD, dated about 1720, which conveyed a buck free from his lordship to a friend in Essex. Indeed, it is said that live animals have been "franked" by this process, and that one ingenious gentleman thus sent a pack of hounds from one country residence to another by instalments of ten a day, at the expense of the public. At first the number of franks only allowed to members of Parliament was unlimited, but to stop the abuses arising therefrom, in the middle of the last century the privilege was restricted to the number of ten letters a day, and in point of size and weight limits were fixed, with the exception of members of the Administration, who sent and received their letters free *ad libitum*. It is, therefore, probably true that even in the present century GEORGE CANNING "franked" the whole of *Clarendon's History* to a friend in Ireland, and Mr. POULETT THOMPSON (afterwards Lord SYDENHAM) in the same way forwarded three hauches of venison to his constituents at Dover. Originally, too, nothing more was required than that the Peer or M. P. should write his name in the corner of the envelope, leaving the address to be filled in by other hands. This, it was found, led to extensive sale of "franks," and, accordingly, a further proviso was passed, insisting that the entire address should be written by the franker. Ultimately, in 1784, in order to check fresh abuses, it was resolved that the date and the place where the letter was posted should be added in the same handwriting, and the number of franks limited to ten letters a day, though they might receive as many as fifteen. His late Majesty, when Duke of Clarence, used to enjoy nothing more than franking letters for his friends when he went down to his club; and almost every good-natured Peer or M. P., as he passed into St. Stephen's, used to be waylaid with a host of importunate applicants for a frank. There were all kinds of absurdities connected with the system, for whilst a frank cleared the General Post-office, it was of no value as to the London District (or twopenny) post, nor did it clear the various penny district posts between large towns and villages in the country. Still the right of signing the name outside every letter gave a sort of importance, and the franking system was so popular at last with M. P.'s that they most reluctantly gave in to ROWLAND HILL. In latter days, frank collecting, as a branch of autograph-hunting, became extremely popular, and almost every young lady you met had a quantity of franks in her scrap-book. The "Great Duke" would never frank if he could help it from conscientious motives, and accordingly the fair daughters of England had recourse to all kinds of *ruses* in order to obtain one from his Grace. Letters of inquiry as to the characters of imaginary servants who had lived at Strathfieldsaye, and of imaginary privates of fictitious regiments, among which it was impossible to obtain a wish the feigned from the *bona fide* applicant, were the means usually resorted to by the bolder of the fair sex in order to elicit a reply from "F. M., the Duke," with the word "WELLINGTON" in the corner of the envelope. The frank of the "Duke" has been known to sell at auctions for a guinea, and that of Lord BYRON at two and three pounds. The two largest collections of franks undoubtedly were those formed by the late Mr. UPCOTT, of Islington, and by Lord WILLIAM FITZ ROY. There are extensive and curious collections also in the possession of Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON, in Bedfordshire, and of Mr. BLOTT, of the General Post-Office. Her Majesty, also, has a nearly complete collection of the Peers and M. P.'s who held seats in her first Parliament, in procuring which she employed the services of Hon. Col. MURRAY and the ladies of her Court.

Another Murder on Board an American Ship.

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 24.

GEORGE DOWER, second mate of the American packet-ship *Devonshire*, was charged under the Extradition Act, at Bow-street on Monday, with having murdered a seaman named JAMES HUMPHRIES, on the high seas, on board the ship *Devonshire*. HENRY SHEPPARD, an able seaman, deposed that the *Devonshire* sailed from New-York for London on the 1st December last. On the night of the day the vessel sailed HUMPHRIES was on the watch. The prisoner struck him in the face, and knocked him down with the belaying-pin. HUMPHRIES made no resistance. While he was down the prisoner kicked him in the side. After that he frequently saw the prisoner strike HUMPHRIES, up to the night he was lost, the 8th December. Sometimes he would strike HUMPHRIES with his fists, and sometimes he would kick him; sometimes beat him with the belaying-pin. HUMPHRIES showed witness his left side, which was black and blue from the arm-pit to below the ribs, in fact all down the side, from the blows he had received from the prisoner. His eyes were black, and he frequently spit blood. On the 8th December HUMPHRIES and witness were engaged in reefing the maintopsail. He was on the lee side of the maintopsail yards, sitting on the foot ropes. The prisoner was close alongside at the time. The prisoner said to HUMPHRIES, "You —— son of a ——, lay down on the deck," (meaning get down,) and kicked him in his face with his boots. He was standing, and HUMPHREYS was sitting down. HUMPHREYS got down into the maintopmast rigging. He went down by the ladder as far as the top, and he could not get any further for the others who were before him. The prisoner followed him and kicked him, and forced him to the backstays, which are parallel to the ladder and outside of it. The prisoner struck him in the face with his fist while in the backstays. HUMPHREYS slid down, and, while he was doing so, the prisoner shook the backstay violently. He (deceased) slipped down as far as the crane line, which caught him in the crutch. He fell with his heels up, and tumbled into the sea. Prisoner continued to shake the backstay till he fell. It was on the lee side; the wind was blowing hard, and the ship was lying over considerably. Witness considered that he fell over from the shaking of the backstays and the weak state he was in. The ship's course, so far as witness could see, was not altered, and he saw no effort made to save the deceased. About a quarter of an hour after the deceased fell into the water, the maintopsail was mastheaded, to increase the speed. On one occasion witness had a conversation with the prisoner; he said the poor fellow was gone, and he did not know how soon it might come to his turn. Prisoner said, "The —— son of a —— was no sailor, and I calculated to drown him anyhow before long." Witness did not see the body of HUMPHRIES after he fell over. The vessel might have been brought to. Other evidence of a confirmatory nature having been given, Mr. PHILLIPS, who appeared for the prosecution, observed that he hardly thought it necessary to offer further evidence until he heard what answer there was to the case. Except, indeed, that as the warrant was made out against E. C. STEVENS, and the prisoner had never come by that name, it would be necessary to explain that circumstance. Mr. HALL (magistrate) thought the explanation was obvious. C. E. STEVENS was the name of the second mate on the register. Probably a person of that name had been engaged and entered, but at the last minute had absented himself and the prisoner had taken his place. Mr. COOPER, for the defence, applied for a remand, in order to produce witnesses. The prisoner was accordingly remanded. General CAMPBELL, the American Consul, was in attendance during the proceedings, and occupied a seat on the Bench.

The Captain of the Slave Yacht Wanderer.

The following case, which has been heard in the Liverpool Police-court, throws some light on the latest movements of the captain of the slave-ship *Wanderer*. On the 20th ult., JAMES NICHOLL, shipping agent; GEORGE D. WALKER, captain of the *Wanderer*; and CHARLES HUNTER, an American seaman, were charged with conspiring to defraud. NICHOLL's clerk had called upon several lodging-house-keepers, saying hat men were wanted to go on board a vessel called the *Marianne*; each of them shipped several of their lodgers, paid the customary fees, and received advance notes in return. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the vessel lying at the Sandon Dock was for sale, but was not going to sea. The lodging-house-keepers therefore went to NICHOLL and complained that he had "humbugged" them; he replied that he had been humbugged himself, having understood from WALKER that he had purchased the ship. The magistrates thought there was no evidence of criminality against NICHOLL, and dismissed the charge against him. The case of the prisoners WALKER and HUNTER was then proceeded with. The evidence of several outfitters was taken, showing that WALKER had obtained goods and money from them by representing that he was the owner of the ship *Marianne*. Mr. NICHOLL was also put into the witness-box against him. He stated that the prisoner introduced himself as "Captain D. WALKER," stating that he had purchased the *Marianne* and wanted a crew of thirty men to go with him to Cape COAST for palm-oil. THOMAS MCGRATH, clerk to the last witness, deposed that WALKER told him to get him a crew of as wild fellows as he liked, ready for piracy or anything else. Subsequently, WALKER told him he was the captain of the celeb

ASTRONOMICAL.

The "New Planet" and its Discoverers.

From the London Spectator.

While men are pursuing their conflicts, philosophers are calmly pursuing their discoveries; and while the Pope is threatened with being freed for a more elevated, and it is to be hoped a progressively elevated performance of his spiritual duties, by losing a slice of the temperal earth which he owns, a whole planet has been added to the known domain of science. The honor of this discovery is due to M. LEVERRIER, who, as he shares with our ADAMS the discovery of Neptune, the outermost known planet of our system, so he shares with three or four other gentlemen the discovery of the innermost known planet. The circumstances of the discovery are curious and interesting. In a communication to the Academy of Sciences on the 19th of February last, M. LEVERRIER stated that a certain error in the secular movement of the perihelion of Mercury could only be explained on the supposition of another planet between that one and the Sun; and subsequently M. LEVERRIER learned that a new planet had actually been discovered, and seen months previously. He at once visited the discoverer, and has drawn before the world one of the most singular of amateur astronomers. This is Dr. LESCARBAULT, a physician living and practicing at Orgères, in the Department of the Eure-et-Loire, who, with limited finance but resourceful ingenuity, has constructed for himself an observatory and the instruments thereof. For instance, he had made himself a pendulum marking seconds by means of an ivory ball and a bit of string. Being short of paper, he made his calculations with charcoal on a deal board, cleaning that rough slate when it was full with a plane. On the 26th of March, when the sky was overcast for the greater part of France, the sun shone brightly over Orgères, and M. LESCARBAULT took an observation. While he was thus engaged, he saw a small black round spot pass over the sun's disc. He calculates that the diameter of the new planet is 310 leagues; the inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic, 12 degrees; the period of its revolution round the sun, 19 days and 17 hours: its greatest distance from the sun, 7 degrees, that of Mercury being 25 degrees. M. LEVERRIER accepts this as the planet he has detected by more abstract calculations.

But doubts are instantly suggested, both in Paris and London; and it is curious to remark the glaring inaccuracies of statement into which the order of observers, whose calculations should be most precise, suffer themselves to be misled. The distance of Mercury from the Sun is roughly stated at 37,000,000 miles; that of the new planet would thus be about 10,000,000 or a little more; leaving ample room for another planet or planets—a remark at once made in Paris. But a claim is put in from London to the prior discovery of M. LESCARBAULT's planet, and by no less a personage than the City Chamberlain, Mr. BENJAMIN SCOTT, who tells his own tale in a letter to the *Times*:

"I was at the period (Midsummer, 1847) stated testing the power of a telescope which I had for a few weeks upon approval, when, just at sunset, I turned the object glass upon the sun's disc, and was astonished to observe what appeared to be a transit of Venus or Mercury. I satisfied myself that the glasses could be relied on, but hardly believing the evidence of my sense of vision, I called my son, a boy at that time five years old, (and now living,) the only person within hail, and bade him tell me what he saw, when he confirmed my impression by exclaiming, 'I see a little balloon on the sun!' The sun was rapidly sinking, and I had time only to make a hasty and, of course, insufficient measurement of the bulk of the body, which appeared of nearly the same diameter as Venus, and I estimated its diameter roughly at about 4,000 miles. I had never heard of any similar observation, and, in my utter perplexity, I referred to the Ephemeris, to see if, by possibility, a transit of either Mercury or Venus had been overlooked, but no such phenomenon was expected. I should state that it was impossible to confound the body with any spots upon the sun; it was perfectly circular, and its outline was as sharply defined as a blot of the darkest ink on the whitest of paper. At sunrise it had departed, and that from a position on the sun's face which would have required from six to seven days for that purpose had it passed out of vision by the rotation of the sun on its axis."

But Mr. SCOTT was not the first English discoverer, nor was M. LEVERRIER the first predictor. "The body alluded to," says Mr. SCOTT, "was first seen by M. LLOYD on the 6th of January, 1818, and in 1827 Dr. DICK wrote in his *Celestial Scenery* that within the orbit of Mercury a planet might probably exist, though the observation would be difficult, except in the case of actual transit, on account of the close proximity of the planet to the sun's effulgence. It *might* be seen, says Dr. DICK, by interposing an opaque body shielding the sun and the surrounding space to the extent of "at least twelve degrees"—which would have effectually shut out LESCARBAULT's planet. Mr. SCOTT closes his really interesting letter with a naive remark:

"Assuming Dr. LESCARBAULT's measurement to be approximately correct, I am satisfied that two such bodies exist between Mercury and the sun, (and will ultimately be discovered,) and that I have seen one and Dr. LESCARBAULT the other; for I cannot convince myself that any disadvantages of observation could so far have deceived me as to make a body actually 300 leagues, or nearly 1,000 miles, in diameter appear nearly four times that magnitude."

So that Mr. SCOTT has contested the prior discovery of Dr. LESCARBAULT's planet, because he had himself seen *another* planet. This rivals the new discovery about SHAKESPEARE,—that the well-known plays and poems were not by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, but by another person of the same name!

In truth, the contestation about "first discovery" is, as it usually is, idle. Although the fact of "discovery" is usually taken by the vulgar as the test of greatness, it is not in that event that the greatness really lies. Mankind were satisfied of COLUMBUS's greatness because he "discovered" America,—which he did not expect to find! HARVEY "discovered" the circulation of the blood,—upon the precise nature of which DRAPER has thrown such elucidatory doubts. NEWTON "discovered" gravitation,—which is the less understood the more we explore it; and JOHN HERSCHEL admits that some other influence probably assists to ruling the movements at least of certain planets. The real greatness of thought lies, not in finding out a particular thing, though that were the philosopher's stone, but in attaining to a larger knowledge of the laws unfolded in the working of the creation itself. It has been observed that the hereditary astronomer, JOHN HERSCHEL, has not been lucky in the making of "discoveries;" but who doubts his vast and clear insight into the sublimest of laws unfolded to human contemplation?—that knowledge adding to the very resources and consciousness, and elevation of human life. The ingenuous and justly-esteemed LESCARBAULT, using his ingeniously contrived instruments to study the works of the creation for himself, *happened* to see a planet, as LLOYL had done before him; and as DICK and others had guessed that planets might be "discovered." LEVERRIER grappled with the work of close observation, and made himself so far master of the law, that he *ascertained* the existence of the planet though he had not seen it, and LESCARBAULT's lucky observation supplied but the journeyman's finish to the master's work. Not that it is any mean honor to be a journeyman in that school. It has been justly observed of science, that its labors can only be prosecuted with success in a spirit of disinterestedness,—since man never precisely foresees what he discovers some day if he will but diligently and with a single mind study the works of the Creator—a study which increases the sources of life for the race, and identifies the student with the thought that rules the universe. Instead, therefore, of competing for the acknowledgment of "prior discovery," the Peers of Science, like those of Art, rest their pride and glory in the common conquests of the community to which they belong.

The Law of Planetary Rotation.

A NEW KEPLER AMONG THE LATTER DAY SAINTS

ORSON PRATT, a noted leader of the hosts of Mormondom, communicates to the *Deseret News* a new law of physics, which he claims to have discovered on the 11th of November, 1854. To express the formula, in his own language,

The cube roots of the densities of the planets are as the square roots of their periods of rotation.

Or which amounts to the same thing—*The squares of the cube roots of the densities of the planets are as their periods of rotation.*

But as the densities of globes are proportional to their masses or quantities of matter, divided by their volumes or by the cubes of their diameters, it follows, by this law, that the rotation of the planets, considered as spheres, is proportional to their masses and diameters. The law, therefore, may be expressed in terms of the masses and diameters, as follows:

The squares of the cube roots of the masses of the planets, divided by the squares of their diameters, are as their periods of rotation.

To express this logic in general algebraical formula, applicable to the periods of the rotation of all the primary planets, let M, D, P, represent respectively the mass, diameter, and rotative period of the earth; and let m, d, p, represent the mass, diameter and rotative period of any planet, then we will have:

$$(I.)\quad \frac{P\,D^2\,M^{\frac{1}{3}}}{d^2\,M^{\frac{1}{3}}} = p$$

Or, in terms of the densities and periods, thus:

$$(II.)\quad \frac{P}{(\text{Planet's den.})^{\frac{1}{3}}\,(\text{Planet's den.})^{\frac{1}{3}}} = p$$

Or, if the earth's rotative period and density be each taken as unity, or 1, then:

(III.) (Planet's density)$^{\frac{1}{3}}$ = rotative period.

As the rotative periods depend upon the masses and diameters of the planets, any errors entering into these elements by the imperfections of observation, will necessarily affect the calculated periods of rotation in a proportionate degree.

The masses and diameters of the planets are only approximately obtained. Astronomers differ in regard to the amount of these elements; yet it is pleasing to know that the results of a great number of observations confine the errors within very small limits.

The masses and diameters in the following table are, perhaps, as near the truth as the imperfections of past observation will allow us to approximate:

Name of Planet.	Masses, (the Earth's being 1.)	Diameters in Miles.	Calculated Periods of Rotation. H.	m.	s.
Mercury.....	0.06277	3,140	24	05	00
Venus.....	0.90433	7,800	23	21	21
Earth.....	1.00000	7,925.5	23	56	04.09
Mars.....	0.14534	4,108.26	24	37	23
Jupiter 371.75470		86,592.7	9	54	12
Saturn.....289.02810		79,160	10	29	17
Uranus.....	20.62549	34,500	9	30	00
Neptune....	26.87671	37,500	9	35	32

The periods of rotation, in the fourth column of this table, were calculated by the aid of formula, (I,) using the elements in the second and third columns. These calculated periods are precisely the same as the observed periods, so far as the latter have been ascertained.

After attempting to show the applicability of the law to the secondary planets of the solar system, Mr. PRATT observes:

"The astronomer cannot fail to perceive that this remarkable law is somewhat analagous to the one discovered by KEPLER, connecting the orbital periods of the heavenly bodies with their distances from their centre of motion. When KEPLER's law was discovered, the distances of the planets were very imperfectly known; but notwithstanding the imperfection of these data, he clearly perceived the relation between them and the periodic revolutions around the sun. So likewise, in this new discovery, no one can fail to see the relation existing between the density of planets and their diurnal rotations, notwithstanding the former element is so imperfectly ascertained."

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The London *Athenæum* says: Nothing final, we hear, has yet been done about separating the collections in the British Museum. The difficulties which obstruct any decision are great, though the ultimate saving of a vast sum of money by removal to Kensington is now apparent. By a mistake of the Press last week, we were made to state this saving at £1,100,000, instead of £400,000. The error of figures was obvious from the text, and from all our previous calculations of relative cost.

Mr. A. D'Orient has just brought out an eighth volume of his *Accomplissement des Prophéties*, written from a Roman Catholic point of view. The author takes credit for having predicted in his fourth volume, published several years ago, the approaching termination of the temporal power of the Pope, and announces that, according to his calculations, the reign of Anti-Christ will commence positively not later than the year 1968.

A volume of poems has just been published, under the title of *Christmas, (a prize poem,) and other Poems*, by John Greatbach. The author, who is a resident of the Staffordshire Potteries, is "unknown to fame," but he has met with a most flattering notice from two Staffordshire papers, and we think, judging from the specimens they have given, the compliment is well merited.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has returned once more to poetry. The poem of "St. Stephens," (to be completed in three parts,) which opens the current number of *Blackwood*, is ascribed to the author of the *New Timon* and *What Will He Do With It?* The tale of "Norman Sinclair," in *Blackwood* is, we believe, from the pen of Prof. Aytoun, and the paper on the "Voyage of the *Fox*" from that of Capt. Sherard Osborn."—*Critic.*

The citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, having determined to present a number of volumes to the Library of the Working Men's College established in Boston, Lincolnshire, the British Government have given instructions for the admission of the books into this country free of duty.

Lady Morgan, in her will, having left her portrait by Berthon, and her bust by David d'Angers, to be deposited by her executors in any public institution they might select, we understand that these gentlemen have presented the portrait to the Irish National Gallery, and the bust to the Kensington collection.

The Messrs. Blackwood have in the press the late Sir William Hamilton's *Lectures on Logic*. It is to be in two volumes, and edited, like Sir William's *Lectures on Metaphysics*, by Rev. Mr. Mansel (of Bampton Lectures celebrity) and Mr. John Veitch.

Mr. Thomas Wright, the well-known and accomplished archæologist and historian, is engaged on a work on the Celt, the Roman and the Saxon in Britain, down to the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.

A Leipzic publisher has brought out a new work in French, by the well-known Ivan Golovine, *Autocratie Russe*, a series of chapters on the leading phenomena of political and social life in Russia.

Messrs. Routledge will commence on the 1st of February a cheap monthly issue of the *Spectator*. It will be completed, they anticipate, in about twenty-one fortnightly sixpenny parts.

Messrs. Saunders, Otley & Co. announce for publication a work entitled *Napoleon the Third on England and English History, as set forth by himself in his own writings.*

The great work on Egypt, published under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Lepsius, at the expense of the Prussian Government, has been completed.

The contributions for the Schiller Monument at Berlin have mounted to the sum of 30,000 thalers, of which the Prince Regent gave 10,000 and the town of Berlin 10,000.

M. Amédée Thierry, just raised to the dignity of Senator, is the younger brother of the historian Augustin Thierry, who died in 1856.

It is whispered in musical circles that Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) will sing in a series of concerts to be given at Exeter Hall in the ensuing Spring.

Mr. William Linton, the artist, is about to have his works disposed of by auction. The sale will take place towards the middle of April next.

A *Charivari* has been started at Berlin, one of the main elements of which, it is stated, is "a harmless socialism!"

Rev. George Gilfillan's forthcoming work is to be entitled *Alpha and Omega*, and consists of a series of Scripture studies.

Prof. Overbeck, of Leipzig, has gone to Naples in order to prepare a second edition of his celebrated work on Pompeii.

Sir John Walsh, M. P., is engaged on a work to be entitled *The Practical Results of the Reform Act of 1832.*

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in the press *Poems and Essays, by the late William Caldwell Roscoe.*

Lord Redesdale has written a sixpenny disquisition entitled *Further Thoughts on English Prosody.*

A French translation has just been published of Dr. Barth's volumes of African travel.

Mr. Murray is about to give a people's edition of Crabbe's Poems, in shilling monthly numbers.

Sir David Brewster and Mr. Ruskin are, it is said, to contribute to the *Dial.*

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Dec. 27, 1859, to Jan. 12, 1860:

NEW-YORK.

L. Ketcham,
Mrs. L. Myers,
A. L. Meyers,
M. J. Henriques and family,
G. Milano, M. D.,
James D. Davis,
Dr. S. Ely,
C. W. Richards,
H. A. Stone and family,
H. A. Schelcher,
J. A. Volsin,
C. T. Stagg,
L. L. Robinson,
C. H. Tomes,
Dr. J. A. Kerrigan,
Misses Kerrigan,
Dr. S. Teats,
W. P. W. Dana,
H. C. Landon,
J. E. McElroy,
John D. Hill, M. D.,
W. S. Engle,
Mr. Pengaskell and family,
J. P. Francis and lady,
R. Douglas and family,
H. L. Brookman,
A. D. Clark,
Lester Clark,
T. B. Bucklin, Jr.,
George Wedeles,
E. W. Quackenbos,
W. H. Boderhamer,
E. B. Abbott and wife,
A. Gardner,
W. C. Burnap,
H. A. Ward,
A. Van Bergen, Jr.,
G. B. Butler, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James Ramsden.

"A piece of good fortune which rarely arrives to an actress," says the *Journal du Havre*, "has befallen Mlle. Emilie Dubois, of the Theatre Français. An old gentleman, just deceased, has bequeathed her 200,000 francs, and he declares in his will that the bequest is made for no other reasons than admiration of her talent as an actress and of her exemplary conduct in private life."

The *Journal du Havre* says: "Mr. Price, who at the Cirque, it may be remembered, played the violin so well while standing on a ladder placed perpendicularly on a platform, and which he at the same time made to move about, has just met with a fatal accident in one of the cities in the centre of France. By a false movement he fell from the ladder and was killed on the spot."

Rev. Dr. M. L. R. P. Thompson, who has been for some nine years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, has at last concluded to accept the invitation of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, had a great benefit at New-Orleans, Jan. 21, and was crowned with a triumphal wreath. It is reported that he will soon lead Miss Devlin, an actress of note, to the hymental altar.

A subscription has been opened at Paris for the great grand-daughter of Racine, who lives in great poverty. The Emperor has contributed f.10,000, the Empress, f.6,000, and the Imperial Prince f.6,000.

Mr. Gaines B. Rich, of Buffalo, has donated $1,000 to the Young Men's Association, $1,000 to the Young Men's Christian Union, and $1,000 to the Buffalo Orphan Asylum.

The Hon. Charles Cook, of Havana, continues to improve in health. Sanguine hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Mr. Henry C. Vail lectures on "Land Drainage," &c., at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 10.

Rev. Dr. Bramlee is so dangerously ill that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured last week in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are playing in Louisville.

Madame Lola Montez is lecturing in Harrisburgh.

OBITUARY.

A Paris letter says: Grassot, the Comedian of the Palais Royal, died yesterday, after a short illness. He has been, within the last few months, even more celebrated for the invention of a new description of punch, which bears his name, than he was for his laughter-exciting talent at the theatre. Very lately he retired from the stage, and became the landlord of the Café Minerve, near the Theatre Français, where the popularity of his punch was enhanced by the appearance of his own comic phiz at the counter. An immense concourse of actors, authors, and managers followed him to the grave to-day. Grassot, whose singularly thin face and stooping gait made him look prematurely old, was born in 1804. He was at one time a workman in a paper-hanging manufactory, and afterwards a commercial traveler. He first appeared on the stage at Rheims, under the name of Auguste, and then came out at the Gymnase, which he left to play at Rouen, where M. Dormeuil saw him, and gave him an engagement. He made his début at the Palais Royal in 1838.

Chamber of Commerce.

PROPOSED MEDIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHINESE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, P. PERIT, President, in the Chair. The principal business was to consider the report of Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of the Committee, proposing the mediation of the United States Government with Great Britain for the restoration of peace with China.

Mr. Low read the report, which was in the form of a memorial to the President of the United States, depicting the effect of previous wars upon China in weakening her power and crippling her trade. It concluded with an appeal to our Government to offer its mediation with the Government of Eng and for the restoration of peace. It was unanimously adopted.

The Committee having in charge the subject of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of merchants in Bremen, in favor of the proposition that free ships make free goods, and insisting that the property of neutrals should be respected in time of war, and be free from seizure, made a report through Mr. BIERWITH. The Committee consiuered the near approach of the session of an European Congress a favorable time to bring forward this long-vexed question for settlement. The business of privateering as an al y in time of war, the Committee urged should be abandoned, if demanded by the Congress about to assemble. It was disreputable, and condemned by the spirit of the age. If England, the only civilized nation which yet adheres to the right to seize the property of neutrals in time of war, would abandon that principle, our Government should agree to dispense with privateering.

ROYAL PHELPS opposed the ethical portion of the report, and moved to strike it out. Considerable discussion followed, *pro* and *con*, but the Chamber, upon motion of M. H. GRINNELL, finally adopted the report as it stood, by a large majority. It was ordered to be printed and sent to the President. The meeting then adjourned.

Observance of Washington's Birthday.

"The Spingler Institute" sendeth greeting to sister institutions in our country, and begs respectfully to suggest some appropriate celebration of "WASHINGTON's birthday," with a view to impress the great facts of his life and history, and the distinguishing traits of his peerless character, upon the minds and hearts of the young.

The great ideas connected with the introduction and development of civilization and christianity in the New World are, in their nature and results, of such moment to the welfare of mankind, that they should be made prominent in every system of education, at least, among us, and be instilled in the minds and embalmed in the memories of the youth in every State of our glorious Union.

The prominent events connected with the discovery, the settlement, the independence, and the institutions of our country, and its unprecedented career among the nations of the earth, are worthy to be commemorated by an annual festival in all our schools, in which parents and children may unite to hand down from generation to generation, in recitations, addresses, songs and festal joy, the story, the virtues and the patriotism of our fathers.

The happy effects which have resulted in this institution from such celebrations during some years past, and the many inquiries respecting them, received from various parts of the country, encourage the belief that the simple suggestion may be followed elsewhere, and something more be done to hold up for imitation before the millions who are to swell the waves of life on these shores, the character of that immortal man, whom

Providence left childless
That a nation might call him Father.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

LAW REPORTS.

Death of Judge Ingersoll.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE BAR.

In the United States Court this morning the recent death of Judge INGERSOLL, of the Connecticut District, was announced in a few remarks by Judge ROOSEVELT, the United States District-Attorney. He made no extended remarks in relation to his character and attainments, leaving them, as he said, for others, at a more fitting season. He moved that the Court adjourn until Monday next as a token of respect to the deceased, and that the proper entry be made upon the records of the Court, and communicated to the family of the deceased.

Judge BETTS said that it was eminently proper that such a course should be adopted, and spoke very highly of the estimation in which Judge INGERSOLL was held here, in consequence of his high character and readiness to serve in any way in which he was called for. He directed both the Courts to adjourn, therefore, as suggested.

Judge BETTS also announced to the Bar that Judge INGERSOLL's funeral would take place at New-Haven, at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the Court, arrangements were made for a meeting of the Bar in reference to the matter, at the United States District Court room, at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

The following notice was issued:

A meeting of the Bar will be held on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 12 M., at the Court Room of the District Court of the United States, on occasion of the death of the Hon. Judge INGERSOLL.

(Signed)

JAMES J ROOSEVELT, TRUMAN SMITH,
JAMES T. BRADY, F. B. CUTTING
DANIEL LORD, A. EX. HAMILTON, JR.
CHAS. O'CONOR, W. Q. MORTON,
E. C. BENEDICT, JOHN McKEON,
E. W. STOUGHTON.

FEB. 9, 1860.

The Fort Snelling Investigation.

CONFLICT OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROCESS.

Jacof Wickhelhausen vs. *James C. Willett.*—This was an action involving the question whether a Sheriff is liable for the escape from his custody of a prisoner, who is taken therefrom under a Federal warrant for arrest.

The plaintiffs herein obtained a judgment over one John D. Williamson for something over a thousand dollars. Execution was issued against the property of Williamson, and returned unsatisfied, and in September, 1857, execution was issued against his person, under which he was arrested by the defendant in this action, and confined on the jail limits, under the usual bond.

Subsequently, in 1858, Congress commenced the celebrated "Fort Snelling Investigation," and it was ascertained that Williamson would be an important witness in the matter. Subpœna was issued to him, but he being confined, as stated, of course paid no attention to it; and thereupon a warrant for his arrest, and attendance pursuant thereto, was issued to Mr. Glossbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, who came on to this City and forcibly took Williamson on to Washington. The plaintiff thereupon brought this action against the late Sheriff for the escape of his judgment debtor. The defence is that the defendant Williamson was taken from the Sheriff forcibly, under the warrant set forth—against the will of the Sheriff, and also against the will of Williamson, who, it is alleged, objected to going because he was under the jail limits bond to the Sheriff. A further defence is that Williamson was absolutely insolvent, and unable to pay the judgment, at the time of his arrest under the Federal warrant, and that, after his discharge therefrom, he again returned to the limits of the jail, as before. Counsel for the Sheriff now urge that the forcible taking of the judgment debtor from his possession is an absolute and perfect discharge from all responsibility on his part.

The cause was now called on for trial before Justice Hoffman, in the Superior Court, and the plaintiff finally agreed to concede that upon his liberation from custody at the instance of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Mr. Williamson immediately returned to the liberties of the jail and was there detained the same as before the issuing of said warrant under which he was taken to Washington. Plaintiff also admitted—if the Court thought such an admission was competent, or that it would affect the question involved—that Williamson was wholly insolvent and irresponsible at the time of his arrest under the warrant of the House; also that Williamson was unwilling to go to Washington because of the jail liberty bond under which he was held by the Sheriff.

Upon these admissions the case was taken from the jury, and argument thereon was reserved for some future day. Ashley & Maurice for plaintiff; Brown Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Forrest vs. *Forrest.*—The present motion in this case was reported in the TIMES of the 7th instant, and was for final decree, pursuant to the verdict of Jury, and for confirmation of the Referee's report.

The motion was opposed by the defendant's counsel upon the ground that their exceptions to the report must be disposed of in the first place.

Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, before whom the motion was heard, has decided that the motion was regular, and that it was proper that the case should be heard on the report and exceptions, without at present requiring a formal "case" to be made.

The argument was then agreed upon for the 20th instant.

Which party is to have the opening and closing of the argument is to be then determined.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; John Van Buren, James T. Brady and Ex-Judge Edmonds for defendant.

Manslaughter Trial.

ACQUITTAL OF PATRICK TANNAN FOR THE MANSLAUGHTER OF PATRICK HONEYMAN.

This case was continued yesterday, the evidence showing that the deceased, Patrick Honeyman, was a man of very bad character and of a most quarrelsome disposition. Deceased met the injuries in a fist fight to which he had challenged the accused, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue. He died ten days after the affair. The accused received, from very respectable witnesses, a good character. The Jury, after a brief consultation, acquitted him.

Verdict.

Roys vs. *Willett*—This was an action in the Superior Court, before Justice ROBERTSON, against the defendant, to recover the value of a quantity of gloves and mits, alleged to have been wrongfully seized, estimated at $9,000.

This action was reported in the TIMES of Jan. 20, and has now terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

W. W. Niles and F. B. Cutting for plaintiff; S. L. Hull, Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel & W. C. Noyes for defendant.

Decisions.

BONNEY, J.—*Orr* vs. *Hardenbrook.*—This motion is within the equity of the statute, and its allowance, I think, authorized. The two judgments are in effect but one. No objection is made to the sufficiency of the sureties given. Motion granted.

Price vs. *Brewster.*—The reply in this case is certainly irregular, but I do not see that it could properly prejudice the defendant. Motion granted, with $5 costs to defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Sewell* vs. *Continental Insurance Company.*—Motion granted pursuant to notice, and order to be settled on two days' notice to the opposing party.

Bayshan vs. *Boshoro.*—Order granted confirming the report of Referee.

LeRoy vs. *Callister.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—BOSWORTH, J.

Jay vs. *Bruce.*—Decision filed ordering judgment for the plaintiff, and a reference to ascertain the amount of his loss and damages.

General Sessions.

Witnesses in some cases being absent, and counsel being unprepared in others, nothing was done in this Court yesterday.

Calendar—FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Enumerated Calendar. Nos. 13, 15, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33½, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2557, 2637, 2387, 1791, 6430½, 2557, 2071, 2625, 1869, 1546, 2625, 1938½, 1437, 3063, 2361, 2662, 2466, 3027, 2965, 2815, 2966, 907, 2401, 2628, 2595, 3029, 2963, 2607, 1636, 1408, 1402, 8070, 2913, 1810.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 245, 13, 513, 517, 519, 511, 537, 549, 559, 515, 535, 565, 571, 573, 575. *Part II.*—Undetermined.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1580, 1585, 2568, 1593, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1601, 1611, 1612, 1613.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 957 bbls. Flour, 1,650 bbls. Corn Meal, 730 bushels Rye, 813 bushels Oats, 957 bushels Malt, 991 pkgs. Provisions, and 918 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 54 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 bags Rio, at 12c.@13c.; 230 bags Laguayra, on private terms; and 1,650 bags St. Domingo, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at former quotations. Sales 1,600 bales, including 600 bales *in transitu*. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ℔ lb.....	9	9	9¼
Middling, ℔ lb.....	11¼	11¾	11⅜
Middling Fair, ℔ lb..	12¼	12¾	12¾

DRY GOODS—The demand has been more general this week. Spring goods are in good request. Domestic Cottons, especially, are active and firm. Foreign and Domestic Woolens are inquired for, but not at very satisfactory prices, and the principal holders do not appear to be inclined to make important concessions to buyers. The stocks of Woolens are heavy, and tend to depress the market. Linens meet with much favor, and sell well. Choice styles of fancy and staple Silks are actively sought after, and yield a fair profit. Buyers from the South and Southwest are purchasing supplies, with at least average freedom. Political influences do not seem to trouble them to any alarming extent. If there be any change in their mode of doing business here, it is mainly observable in their manner of making selections. They do not appear to be very reluctant to buy all that they are likely to require. Their chief anxiety is to secure satisfactory accommodation. Western dealers are coming into market more numerously, and the prospects of business with the section of the country which they represent are gradually brightening. The demand from local jobbers is pretty fair. Some inquiry is also experienced from the near-by trade, but it is not brisk or general.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour claim an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. to-day. Buyers are not inclined to pay higher prices. Hence, though the demand is fair, the current movements are restricted. Sales have been reported of 9,850 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15, extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $50 5@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 75; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour.....$4 50@$5 00
Superfine State..... 5 10 @ 5 15
Extra State..... 5 30 @ 5 45
Superfine Western..... 5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..... 5 30 @ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.... 5 35 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. 5 80 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 95 @ 6 80
Fancy Genesee..... 5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee..... 5 65 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 5 60 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in good request, and is very firm. The transactions comprise 1,950 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 80@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is less active, yet steady, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 425 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 20@$3 62½ for Jersey, $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet to-day, parties disagreeing about prices. We have heard of sales of only 700 bushels white Kentucky and 6,000 bushels white California, on private terms. Corn is dull and heavy. Sales have been confined to 8,000 bushels, at 79c.@81c. for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in slack request, chiefly at 88c.@89c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices for desirable lots. 7,000 bushels Canada Western were represented as having been sold, to go to Baltimore, at 85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 44c.@44½c.; Western at 44c.@44½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

Stocks of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Feb. 4. 1860.	Feb. 5. 1859.	Feb. 6. 1858.
Flour, bbls.....	29,341	16,727	33,933
Wheat, Spring, bush.	358 388	223,901	814,900
Wheat, red, bush.....	13,152	127,937	8,222
Wheat, white, bush..	407	8,592	345
Total Wheat, bush.	371,947	360,460	823,467
Total Corn, bush..	432,831	9,914	4,746
Total Oats, bush...	119,729	106,383	36,839
Total Rye, bush....	6,134	750	.....
Total Barley, bush.	27,576	64,127	38 733
Total Grain, bush.	958,217	541,634	903 765

HAY—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including new, at 9c.@18c. for inferior to choice, ℔ lb., the latter being scarce.

METALS—Have been very quiet at old quotations.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more active, and sales have been made of 850 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@48c., chiefly at 45c.@46c.; with 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, chiefly at 45c.@46c. ℔ gallon. Resin has been in more demand, and prices of common have improved within a day or two. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,000 bbls. common, to arrive and on the spot, chiefly at $1 55@$1 56 ℔ 310 lbs., the market closing very briskly with an upward tendency. The sales of other kinds have been moderate at former rates.

OILS—The principal descriptions have been in demand at uniform quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in active request, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,200 bbls., in lots, at $17 37@$17 50 for Old Mess; $18 25 for New Mess; $12 12½@$12 25 for old Prime, here; $12 30 for do. do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, in March; $14 37½@$14 50 for new Prime, here; and an unascertained rate for do. do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, in March, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, including Hams, at 9½c.@10c., and Shoulders, 6¾c. @7c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in request, mainly at from 9c. @10c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and buoyant; sales 675 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef has not varied; sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess. ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 9c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 275 tierces, at $3 75@4 31½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 200 boxes Castile at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

SPICES—We have heard of sales of 3,000 mats Cassia, and 2,000 bags Pepper, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active, sales having been made of 1,350 hhds and 500 bbls., including Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅝c., English Island, part at 7¾c., and New-Orleans 8¼c.: with, by auction, 193 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@8 9-16c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. ℔ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1860.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Der Freischutz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE — Rookwood — Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish—Limerick Boy.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Maid with the Milking Pail—Vermont Wool-Dealer. Evening—The Octoroon.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, the Post-Office Deficiency bill, after submission to various amendments, embracing that abolishing the franking privilege, was finally passed, and sent to the House. In the latter body the standing committees were announced by the Speaker; and, as is usually the case, created much dissatisfaction. The Texan members were especially indignant at the unimportant places to which they were assigned. They demanded to be excused from serving, and were excused.

The Maryland House of Delegates yesterday passed resolutions condemning the course of Hon. Henry Winter Davis in voting for Mr. Pennington for Speaker of the House of Representatives. So strong was the feeling against him that there was but one dissenting vote upon the adoption of the resolutions. A Committee was appointed to inquire of Gov. Hicks as to the truth of the statement that he had sent his Secretary of State to Washington to congratulate Mr. Pennington upon his election.

The examination of witnesses in the case of Hazlitt, at Charlestown, was concluded yesterday. The evidence toward the close is stated to have been conclusive of the prisoner's guilt. The counsel in the case will be heard to-day.

The Kansas Legislature, according to our Correspondent, is burdened with business, which rather embarrasses the members, who are, for the most part, inexperienced in legislation. After much declamation, the bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territory passed by a vote of 30 to 6. The Territorial Census, just published, though incomplete, shows a population of from 60,000 to 70,000. A Personal Liberty bill is now before the House, but its success is deemed doubtful.

The State Senate passed the bill to secure creditors against division of the estates of debtors. Bills relative to the New-York District Courts, to authorise Juvenile Reformatory School, to authorise the sale of the New-York and Erie Road, and to incorporate the New-York City Library, were introduced. The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. Hammond continued his remarks in its defence. The Assembly received a report from the Central Park Commissioners setting forth the progress and cost of the work during last year. A stormy discussion upon the *Pro Rata* bill, which lasted to the close of the evening session, ensued. The friends of the measure made every effort to prevent the publication of the testimony taken before the Secret Committee; but the motion to print finally prevailed.

The State Agricultural Society closed its sessions at Albany yesterday, after listening to addresses from Hon. A. B. Conger, from ex-Gov. King and others. The State Medical Society chose its officers for the ensuing year, selecting Dr. Daniel J. Jones, of Onondaga, as President. Delegates were also appointed to attend the National Medical Convention at Washington, the Sanatory Convention at Boston, and Medical Convention at New-Haven.

The Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting held yesterday, adopted a memorial to the President of the United States, asking for the mediation of our Government with that of Great Britain for the restoration of peace with China. A report was also adopted condemning privateering, and proposing to abolish the practice on condition that the armed vessels of other nations shall respect private property in time of war. The documents were adopted and ordered to be printed.

A singular legal question was raised in a suit on trial in the Superior Court yesterday. It will be remembered that when Williamson was wanted as a w tness upon the Fort Snelling Investigation some time since, he was in custody of the Sheriff here, upon the jail limits. He was taken from the charge of the Sheriff by the Federal authorities, and carried to Washington. After being released by the Committee, he returned to the jail limits. The party at whose suit he was held by the Sheriff has sued that officer, contending that the facts amount to an escape, for which the Sheriff is liable. The argument of this point was reserved.

The Stock Market continued to show a fair degree of firmness yesterday, prices being a fraction higher both for State and Railway stocks. Money rates the same as the day before. Exchange on London fell to 108¾ ₰ cent.

The sales of Cotton comprises 1,600 bales, including 600 bales *in transitu*, at essentially unaltered prices. Flour was held higher, and was consequently less active. The transactions in Grain were limited. Hay, Hops and Metals were quiet. Resins, Molasses, Provisions, Spices and Sugars were in good demand at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were moderate.

An American Route to China and Japan.

The United States Senate, on Wednesday last, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of steamers between San Francisco and China, *viâ* the Sandwich Islands.

The new Democratic Senator from California, Mr. Haun, who offered the resolution, may be congratulated upon having initiated a measure fraught with the greatest interest to American commerce. The quickest and shortest route to China from the great Atlantic seaboard is undoubtedly that across the North American continent, and by sea to the ports of the East now open, and to be opened in future to commerce. Even by the Isthmus routes to California, the channel of communication proposed by Mr. Haun would be of incalculable advantage to our trade, while, should the Pacific Railroad be completed, the benefit would be inestimable. A single glance at the globe, or at the map of the world on a polar projection, will satisfy any one, with his eyes open to the beauty of beehives, of this important fact.

We have already received frequent news from Japan, in advance of the regular mails *viâ* England, brought by American vessels to San Francisco, and from thence overland, or by the Isthmus to New-York. The latest accounts from San Francisco teem with the glowing descriptions of newly arrived cargoes of Japanese goods, and the merchants of California are vieing with one another in this new channel of American enter rise. Should our commercial comity with China, as we have reason to expect it will, become fixed on a firm basis, who can estimate the advantage to the Golden State from her comparative proximity to the land of the Celestials? Already is San Francisco teeming with her Chinese population, and who can say how soon the manufactures will follow where the people have been so long established?

In this view of the subject the Pacific Railroad question assumes an aspect of increased importance. If advocated, and carried out according to the dictates of commercial common sense, the benefit must be incalculable. But if prosecuted with the inconsiderate jobbing which defeated the intent of Congress in establishing an overland mail—by twisting the route to the shape of a dog's hind leg for the sake of enhancing the value of somebody's land, and accommodating some country Post-offices—our stupendous railroad had better be abandoned at once. As an honest measure to reach California by the nearest route, and form a link in the American route to China, it would be a monument to human enterprise; otherwise it would be a disgrace to even our present corrupted Government.

The Pope and his Laity.

Two English Catholics of the highest social and personal consideration—Sir John Simeon and Mr. Petre—both converts from the Church of England—both men of weight and mark, whose words will find an echo in the hearts of all the most intelligent and upright of their fellow-believers—have signalized themselves by protesting openly against the atrocious absurdities advanced in behalf of the Papal rule over the Romagna by the ultramontanist clergy. As a great English landed proprietor, and a member of the British Parliament, Sir John Simeon, doubtless remembers that the Catholic barons who wrung *Magna Charta* from their stubborn King, and founded thus the freedom of the Anglo-Norman race, were not the worse sons of the Church for refusing to endure a Papal interference with their civil rights as Englishmen; and he naturally, therefore, shrinks with honorable disgust from the proposition, that, free himself, he should lend his voice to blacken the character and arrest the progress of men who are bent only on securing civil liberty to themselves and to their children.

This dignified attitude of such Catholic laymen as the member for the Isle of Wight, affords a striking contrast to the irrational and indecent position assumed on this subject by a knot of blatant bishops in France, Ireland and America; and we commend it to the very serious attention of those American Catholics who are suffering themselves to be led blindly on into such demonstrations as took place the other night at New-Orleans.

The Revolution of 1848 no doubt did a great deal to modify the views of thinking men in regard to Republicanism and Democracy, and the rights of man in the abstract. The self-complacent incapacity of the Provisional Government of France; the frantic theories of the Socialistic Constitution-mongers of Germany, and the arrogant sentimentalism of Mazzini, were paid for at a high price, in the prostration of all enterprise, the confusion of all moral and political ideas in the minds of men, and the threatened upheaval of all the fierce and sordid passions which centuries of wrong and folly have bred in the core of European society. The common sense and character of all the European communities rallied against the growing dangers of the day as soon as the first wave of alarm and surprise had passed over them, and the restoration of order was everywhere felt to be the prime essential condition of a renewed and real progress. With this reaction many rulers who had ill deserved such good fortune, were brought back, one by one, to their dominions; and it is hardly to be wondered at that these personages, with their devoted adherents, should have imagined the reëstablishment of society and government on the Continent to mean the recantation by the human reason of all the ideas whose upward-moving power shook down the fabrics of feudalism and autocracy in the last century. This was eminently the notion of Pope Pius IX. and his counselors of the conclave. Brought back to Rome mainly as a bulwark for keeping out the Austrians while liberal Europe could draw breath after her convulsions, the Pope utterly refused to recognize the realities of his position. He would not see, and to this day he insists upon not seeing, that if the events of 1848 had proved Mazzini and the Ideal Republic an impracticable dream, they had also proved Gregory XVI. and the Cardinalate Oligarchy an intolerable anachronism. He reëntered the Vatican from his disgraceful exile at Gaeta, a changed but not an enlightened man. He gave himself up, with all the influence of his high position as the spiritual head of one-half the Christian world, to the propaganda of Absolutism abroad; while at home he suffered the administration of his States to relapse towards the intolerable condition in which his predecessors had left it. To this course his Holiness unfortunately committed not only his own reign and his own character in history, but the Papal throne itself. He perpetrated what he is now discovering to be the enormous blunder of identifying the Papacy with the doctrines of Metternich and the Holy Alliance. This was an enormous blunder, because, though civilization recoiled from 1848, it did not fall back upon 1815; and the people of the Roman States are now simply reading to the Pope, in his quality of temporal prince, the severe lesson which Francis Joseph of Austria eame posting over the Alps to learn at Magenta and Solferino,—that the sovereignty of the people is not an exploded dogma, and that the world has not abandoned a single one of all the solid conquests of sound political principle which have been won since 1789. Popes and Emperors are proverbially bad scholars; and it may very well be that Pius IX. will require a sterner discipline than the return of the Legations to their ancient independence, and that Francis Joseph must go to school once more in Hungary, before either of them will subside tranquilly into the new social order of things. But there can be little doubt as to the final acquiescence of Pope and Kaiser both in a dispensation which neither Roman bulls nor Croat bayonets can avert.

Meanwhile the fanatical clergy, of whom "Joseph Dixon, Archbishop of Cashel," and the "Abbé Gillooly" are the consummate types, and the "nine Provincial Bishops of New-York" the feeble echoes, will do well to ponder the possible consequences to the Church for which they profess to speak, of the doctrines which they are so madly shouting into the ears of mankind. It is a perilous thing for any hierarchy to exhibit itself in a light at once odious and ridiculous. The spectacle of half a dozen Hibernian priests denouncing all the diplomatists of Europe as "Vandals of civilization," and the Emperor of the French as "a robber with his hand on the throat of the Vicar of Christ," is neither amusing nor awful. It is comical enough, certainly; but the comicality is dashed too sharply with contempt not to awaken sadder and deeper sensations, when we remember that those whose frantic conduct provokes it are regarded as spiritual guides and teachers by a great multitude of our fellow-men.

This question of the Roman States is destined to be settled, not by the clamors of ultramontane conventicles, nor by the wailings of a crew of worldly-minded princes of the Church; but by the common sense of Christendom. Whatever momentary obfuscation the prelates of the Roman Church may succeed in drawing over the minds of the masses of their people, by howling and screaming it out that the liberty of Italy means the downfall of the Church, all the enlightened intellect which exists among the Romanist laity will infallibly range itself with such men as Sir John Simeon, in the firm conviction that religion can never demand the service of injustice and oppression, and that the right of the people of the Papal States to choose their own form of Government is just as indefeasible as the same right of every other people under heaven.

Female Emancipation.

The advocates of Woman's Rights will be glad to learn that the finishing touch is just being given to the reform of the law relating to the property of married women. The act of 1848 was the first inroad upon the old common law doctrine which vested the ownership of everything that a woman possessed at the time of her marriage, or which she afterwards acquired either by gift or bequest, or purchase or labor, in her husband's hands. Under that rule a woman's only mode of saving whatever she might own at her wedding, from passing at once to her husband and becoming liable for his debts, was by a special deed of settlement; and that is the only means to which women in England, as well as in many States of the Union, can resort at this moment to secure themselves against the pecuniary risks of wedded bliss. In New-York, what a single woman posesses at her marriage now rermains her own after her marriage, and whatever she subsequently acquires, by gift or devise, comes under the same category. But by a strange anomaly the act of 1848 did nothing to secure her in the possession of the earnings of her labor, though the women who are obliged to labor are unquestionably those who stand in greatest need of legal protection, and though a woman's acquisitions made in that way are more indisputably and decidedly her own than any others whatever. A drunken, idle or vagabond husband might regularly despoil a most industrious wife of the fruits of her toil—might seize and retain her weekly wages, and leave herself and their children destitute, and she had no redress. True, if anybody left her a legacy, or made her a present, she might keep it, and bid the conjugal spoiler defiance; but the women who have worthless husbands, and have to work hard for a living, are rarely blest with bilious uncles from India, or old bachelor cousins delighting in Christmas generosity. The reform in the law, therefore, though it certainly was a reform, and a great one, did little for that class of women which the common law doctrine most sorely oppressed. That twelve years should have elapsed between the first move towards the emancipation of women and the bill now before the Legislature, is a singular illustration of the slowness with which a legal change, when it interferes seriously with social prejudices, is always brought about. The abolition of the Court of Chancery was accomplished in far less time than it has taken to secure a poor washerwoman in the enjoyment of the fruits of her own toil, and protection from the most cruel of robberies.

When this bill shall have been passed, a married woman will stand, as far as her property is concerned, in a position of still greater independence than her husband; for while he continues to be liable for her debts, she will not be liable for his. He will not have the slightest claim upon anything she possesses that will not be based upon her affection, and if he should turn out a scamp, she can go into business, earn her own living, and whistle him bravely down the wind.

We don't well see what more than this Mrs. Lucy Stone can ask of the State of New-York. The Legislature has done all it can do, and we fear that if she wishes to remove any other hardships or grievances from which women suffer, she will have to wage war upon human nature itself, and the ordinances of high Heaven. We know no way of preventing wives from presenting their husbands either with their possessions or their earnings, if they feel so disposed, and we have no doubt wives will continue to do so as long as wives are women and husbands men. The law protects a woman if she chooses to carry her own purse, but if she prefers handing it over to her dear tyrant, we must leave Mrs. Stone to discover a remedy for any evils that may result from such deplorable weakness. For that large class of cases—unhappily very large indeed in all great cities—in which drunken or profligate husbands endeavor to live in idleness and vice upon the proceeds of their wives' industry, the new bill provides a complete remedy, and will thus put an end to one of the most indefensible and absurd abuses of our time.

But, we now feel bound to say that any other changes for the better in the position of women, must be the work of women themselves. Neither the Legislature nor the Courts can do more than they have done. There now exists no calling or profession, except it be the Army or Navy, which women are legally debarred from entering, besides the law; and, as regards this, we fear an amendment to the Constitution, permitting the admission of young ladies to the degree of counselor-at-law, would not bring many members of the sex a whit nearer to the enjoyment of a lucrative legal practice than they now are. Supposing their logical power to be quadrupled, and their natural mode of influencing judges and juries to undergo the most material alterations, so as to place their male competitors on a fair footing with these pretty Portias, success at the bar is attended with greater physical and nervous strain than any women, at least since those daughters of men who wedded the sons of the gods in the dawn of history, have been able to undergo. The arts of preaching and healing are open to them, and they have commenced the practice of both:—we have now female preachers and doctors in abundance; and all women who become either one or the other, are subject to no greater disabilities than those under which we all labor at the outset of our careers. Success, we regret to say, is not a matter of sex. It is trammeled for women as for men, with the troublesome condition of doing whatever one sets about doing at all a good deal better than one's neighbor. The amount of annoyance and vexation which this trifling circumstance has caused to great numbers of excellent bachelors is incalculable, and if we knew of any means of exempting spinsters from the operation of the disagreeable consequences of competition, we would cheerfully mention it. But we cannot escape the fact that the ministers who have the largest congregations are those who preach better than their brethren; and that the physicians who have most patients are those who effect most cures. Moreover, and this is the worst of it, the world will not trouble itself to find out what members of any profession are most skillful or most able. It leaves them to make their talents known in the best manner they can, and if they do not succeed, permits them remorselessly to pine in obscurity.

We fear, therefore, that, now that women are freed from all legal disabilities, and seem disposed to compete with men in every walk of life, they must submit to the operation of the same harsh rules which regulate the struggles of the sterner sex. To succeed, either as ministers, or physicians, or merchants, they must preach and heal and bargain better than their neighbors, whether men or women. They have more prejudice to contend with than men, and this is their misfortune, for which there is and can be no help. This is the fortune of war, and if they will fight, they must take it. People will not patronize you, sometimes because you are too young, sometimes because you are too old, sometimes because you are a Baptist, sometimes because you are Episcopalian or a Parkerite, or a negro. And these prejudices have to be conquered in the old, time-honored way. They must be removed by deeds, by success, by energy, and superior ability. Women will need to remember, in entering on the arduous career which Miss Lucy Stone and her friends mark out for them, that though lectures and speeches and agitation may indeed secure them admission to a calling, nothing but proved ability can ensure them success when once engaged in it. And thinking human beings of either sex will perhaps pause on the threshold of the future dreamed of by these modern Ecclesiazusæ, to ask themselves whether the world will necessarily be either wiser or happier or holier than it now is when every wife has become her own "man of business," and the conjugal relation has been organized on the principles of partnership, and the silver treble of woman is heard above the masculine bass on all the forums and in all the market-places of Christendom.

The House Organizing.

Mr. Pennington has begun to find the Speaker's mace a bauble dearly bought. He has already provoked a great clamor of hostility at Washington by his appointments to the Standing Committees of the House. The State of Texas, in the persons of her two Representatives, has utterly refused to accept the position assigned to her—Mr. Reagan and Mr. Hamilton declaring that they "could be of no earthly service to their constituents"—the one in the Committee on Private Land Claims and the other in the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. We must admit that there is a certain show of reason in this. Mr. Hamilton was one of the most prominent candidates for the seat which Mr. Pennington now fills, and might, therefore, fairly have expected some special consideration at the hands of his successful competitor; while it can hardly be supposed that Texas contains any very enormous number of Revolutionary Pensioners. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, too, has been rather too emphatically shelved in the Committee on Naval Affairs, and several other leading men of the Democratic party have fared no better with Mr. Pennington than the Republican leaders usually have both in the Senate and in the House whenever they have been compelled to accept the law from their political conquerors. On the other hand, we can recall no instance in which, under any Democratic organization of either House, the conspicuous men of the opposition have been on the whole so handsomely dealt with as have the antagonists of Mr. Pennington by the new Speaker. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina has the Chairmanship of the Committee on Elections; Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina—Smith, not of the egg-nogg, but of the slip "'twixt cup and lip,"—appears in the important Committee on Commerce. Mr. Millson of Virginia, and Mr. Phelps of Missouri, are in the Committee on Ways and Means. In the Committee on Territories, where, if anywhere, an intense partisan spirit might have been expected to triumph absolutely, only one decidedly prominent Republican (Mr. Grow) has been named to rule over Mr. Smith of Virginia, Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, and Mr. Clark of Missouri, the Knight who rode down the Republican standard-bearer, Mr. Sherman, in the long conflict just terminated. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is very evenly balanced between the Ins and the Outs; and, on the whole, we do not see that there is any reason for denying to Mr. Pennington the praise of a more than ordinary impartiality in the distribution of legislative honors and duties.

Early Virginia Christians.

The early Christians of Virginia are evidently by no means so verdant as some of the esculents which that venerable Commonwealth supplies to the New-York market at the opening of the Spring. A number of these interesting hopes of the Virginian Church, banded together as the "Young Men's Christian Association, of Richmond," have just proved that the children of this world are not always wiser in their generation than the children of light. They have shown themselves more than a match for the Ulysses of the New-York *Tribune*, Mr. Bayard Taylor, who has traveled in all manner of countries, and observed all manner of men, only to be astonished at this late day by the astute sons of the "Old Dominion."

The Richmond acolytes had invited Mr. Taylor to come and lecture to them. Mr. Taylor had accepted the invitation, as he says, "at some personal inconvenience," and was preparing the proper quantum of wit and wisdom for his destined patients, when he was suddenly surprised by an intimation that he might stay at home if he pleased, for the budding Christians of Richmond wanted him not.

For this tranquil breaking of their contract, our pious youths felt bound to assign something like a reason; and, having no good one to give, they did as better men have done before, gave two bad ones in its stead. They professed they could not stand to their bargain—1. Because they had discovered that Mr. Taylor was in some way connected with the New-York *Tribune;* and—2. Because somebody had told somebody else that Mr. Taylor had made some remarks of a "skeptical character" in talking about the illustrious Humboldt.

To these charges Mr. Taylor replies that he admits the truth of the one, but denies its force as an excuse for the dishonest conduct of his tender-conscienced correspondents; and that while he might confess the other to have some bearing on the case if it were true, he utterly denies its truth. He has written for the *Tribune* for now nearly twelve years; and he has not talked "skepticism" about Humboldt or anybody else. There can hardly be a question as to Mr. Taylor's attitude in this matter. He has been most impertinently and most unjustly treated; for with all the disposition in the world to sympathize with people who find a difficulty in reading the *Tribune*, we cannot approve of young gentlemen who first commit a dishonest act and their attempt to justify it by excuses, one of which is perfectly frivolous, and both of which are singularly indecent.

Perhaps, however, we are presumptuous in intruding our secular notions of morality upon these spiritually-minded adolescents. St. Louis saw no reason for keeping faith with an infidel; and no doubt our Richmond crusaders are quite of his mind; and as Virginia, from the days of John Randolph down, has been remarkable for the orthodox piety of her most distinguished orators and public men, the best thing that Mr. Taylor and the *Tribune* can do is to sit down meekly with the rebuke they have received, and recite with admiring humility the pleasing hymn which assures us that

"Earth hath no fairer sight
Than a religious youth."

The Baltimore Experiment.

The Legislature of Maryland have paid New-York the high compliment of enacting a police law for the government of Baltimore similar in its main features to that under which we have been living for the last three years. The emphatic declaration of the conviction that such an ordinance will be sufficient to check the rowdyism which has given Baltimore a reputation so extended and unfortunate, is the best practical testimony to the efficiency which our Department of Police has attained, despite the partisanship which has at times interfered with its working. And the people of New-York will therefore have more than one reason for watching with interest the progress of the experiment now making in Baltimore.

Thus far, hardly a circumstance has been wanting to complete the parallel between the history of the two enactments. A Legislature opposed politically to the party which has uniformly carried the elections in Baltimore has perfected the ordinance now proposed to be put in force, and Mayor Swan, like Mayor Wood in other days, is preparing to carry out his threat of resisting the statute by all the legal resources at his command. This official, moreover, seems to cherish the same ardent desire for the complete development of the "one man power," which characterizes his great prototype, our own Chief Magistrate; but fortunately he seems to lack the foolish stubbornness which would oppose law with material force, and, as yet, has not retired to his entrenchments and summoned his "Plug-Uglies" around him. It would not be at all strange, however, if the battle which has just begun in the Courts of Maryland between the friends and enemies of the measure should, eventually, be transferred to the streets of Baltimore; for the rowdies will hardly resign their paradise without a struggle, and the promise of Mayor Swan to acquiesce in the decision of the tribunal to which the questions in dispute shall be referred, is hardly sung in a tone sweet enough to be a dying strain. The curt refusal of Marshal Herring, who is neither fish, flesh nor fowl like his Mayor, but a worthy specimen of himself alone, to answer the summons of the Board, also portends mischief.

However this may be, we apprehend that the new Police Commissioners of Maryland are to be led a weary dance through a bewildering maze of injunctions, writs of *mandamus* and writs of *certiorari*, before they can enter the promised inheritance of security and good order which spreads out before them so seductively in the dim distance. Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Jonathan Meredith have not yet deployed their small armies of subordinate counsel for the Board and the city, and neither can be asked to retire from a field which promises so rich a harvest of fees without carrying heavy sheaves with him. No doubt the precedents furnished by the decisions of our own Court of Appeals will throw much light on the struggle which is just about to begin before the Maryland tribunals.

Looking back upon a dearly-bought experience of our own, we earnestly exhort the new Police Commissioners of Baltimore to possess their souls in patience, and be of good courage. No change which they may originate can be for the worse, unless they attempt to increase the power and fame of the "Rip-Raps" and "Bloody Tubs" at the expense of that of the "Plug Uglies" and other clans of that ilk. So they may address themselves to the task before them with the full assurance of achieving a cheap immortality. But let them be wary and cautious. If any of the present Police force must be relieved from duty, let the Commissioners take good care to serve them with such a multitude of written notices that they will never be obliged to compromise their dignity by reappointing men who have once been discharged on the ground of incompetency, in order to cancel claims for back pay for services never performed; and if a competent Superintendent is secured, we trust that they will not break faith with him, and stultify themselves by revoking powers, the concession of which was made the express condition of his accepting office, and which, moreover, have never been abused in any way seriously detrimental to the public service.

The Excursions of the Opera.—Probably we are still afar off from the day when the desert shall blossom like the rose, and the waste places shall sing, but conceited New-Yorkers and Americans generally will think the millennium must be near at hand when they learn that the Opera is actually going to New-Jersey!

There can be no doubt of the fact. The Ullman-Strakosch missionary corps have taken possession of the Concert Hall at Newark, and intend to perform therein that brilliant musical morality "La Traviata." They have cast their opera splendidly, allowing Amodio to retain that admirable *romanza* "*Di Provenza il suol, il mar*," which belongs to him; giving the pathetic *rôle* of *Violetta* to the inimitable Mme. Colson, and imposing the severities of passion upon Stigelli, that enthusiastic tenor whom Boston worships with all her rapt æsthetic soul.

Now that Newark has given us a Speaker, we really owe her this recognition of her dignity in the scale of civilization, and we can the more calmly consent to pay the debt that we shall lose nothing thereby, since we are to have three consecutive days of musical enchantment ourselves:—the marvelous "Der Freischutz," to-night, done into Italian by Mme. Colson, Stigelli and Junca; to-morrow, a Matinée of pretty Patti and the "Puritani;" and on Sunday evening the "Stabat Mater" as an Oratorio;—the last of these three being an importation from the East, where it met with great favor in the eyes and ears of the astute Athenians, who have contrived of late years a good many clever ways of making Puritanism both pleasant and profitable.

On the whole, then, we think the Metropolis rather gains than loses by these excursions of the Muse of Irving-place.

Winter Garden.—Miss Matilda Heron takes her first benefit here to-night, playing *Nancy Sikes*, in the extremely successful play of "Oliver Twist." Miss Heron's performance in this piece is justly regarded as one of the most original and powerful dramatic pictures yet given to us.

FROM ALBANY.

Interesting Debate on Pro Rata.

The Agricultural and Medical Societies.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The discussion on the *Pro Rata* bill in Assembly attracted a large attendance at the House to-day, and considerable outside interest begins to be manifested in the bill. Among those present in the city urging the passage of the bill are Mr. Hare, Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Mr. Johnson, of New-York, Solicitor for the same Corporation.

The vote in the Executive Session of the Senate last night, in confirmation of R. Van Valkenburgh, stood as follows:

For confirmation—Messrs. McLeod Murphy, Kelly and Connelly, Democrats; and Abel, Ferry, Gees, Ketchum, Lapham, Monroe, Montgomery, P. P. Murphy, Richmond, Robertson, Warner, Williams and Hillhouse, Republicans—16.

Against confirmation—Messrs. Spinola, Lawrence, Blood, Gardiner, Calvin and Grant, Democrats; and Bell, Manierre, Magraw, Sessions, Truman, Fiero, Prosser, Roteh, Ramsay and Hammond, Republicans.

Lieutenant-Governor Campbell cast the rejecting vote. It is believed that next week at least four Republicans, voting against the confirmation, will change their votes.

New-York Agricultural Society.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The day was passed by the Society in examining the articles on exhibition, and in general discussion at the morning session. In the evening Hon. A. B. Conger delivered the annual Address. Secretary Johnson read the reports of the several Committees awarding prizes on farms, crops, grains, dairy products, &c., including that of a Committee on the Agricultural Survey of Onondaga County, by Hon. Geo. Geddes, which was ordered to be published in the Society's Transactions. The President elect, upon taking his seat, briefly returned thanks to the Society.

Gov. King spoke at length in favor of the Agricultural College at Ovid.

Mayor Patrick spoke on the same subject.

Thanks were voted to the retiring officers, and, after passing several business resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

The New-York Medical Society.

Albany, Thursday, Feb 9.

At the Medical Society to-day three delegates were appointed to represent the Society in the Convention for the revision of the Pharmacopœia at Washington in May next; also a Committee of five to consider and report the feasibility of a topographical and hydrographical survey of the State with reference to a systematical drainage as a hygienic measure. A Committee of seventeen were appointed to attend the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention at Boston, in June next.

A Committee of twenty-six were appointed to attend the American Medical Association meeting in May next.

The following officers were elected:

President—Daniel T. Jones, of Onondaga.
Vice-President—Edward H. Parker, of Dutchess.
Secretary—Sylvester D. Willard, of Albany.
Treasurer—John V. P. Quackenbush, of Albany.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Royal Arch Masons.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons held a session to-day. One hundred and fifty Chapters were represented. The following officers were elected: Jas. M. Austin, of New-York, G. H. P.; Sylvester Gilbert, of Ogdensburgh, D. G. H. P.; Augustus Willard, of Greene, G. K.; Geo. N. Williams, of Syracuse, G. S.; John O. Cole, of Albany, G. Secretary; Wm. Seymour, of Albany, G. T.; Edgar C. Dibble, of Batavia, G. C. of the Host; Wm. Connolly, of Albany, G. R. A. C.; Alonzo Crosby, of Albany, G. Sentinel.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to incorporate the members of the New-York Library Association, the capital not to exceed $500,000.

Mr. McLeod Murphy introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, so as to provide that every executor or administrator shall, within three months of the time of his appointment, pay in full, out of any property or money of a testator, all debts due by said testator to any servant or laborer for services performed within one year prior to the death of said testator.

Also a bill giving the claims of servants preference in the New-York District Courts.

Also a general bill authorizing the incorporation of Juvenile Reform Asylums.

Mr. Manierre brought in a bill to facilitate the sale and foreclosure of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. It provides for selling the road, its personal property and franchise, together as a whole, under the fourth or fifth mortgage, subject to the third, second and first.

Also for organizing a new incorporation, by the purchasers, to be called the Erie Railway Company. It provides for the erection of a new stock that shall not exceed the amount of the old stock and unsecured debt, and authorizes the distribution of this stock among the old stockholders and unsecured creditors.

The bill is understood to be designed to carry out an amicable arrangement made between the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, its stockholders and creditors.

Among the bills passed was the one to secure a more just division of the estates of debtors, who assign for the benefit of creditors.

The bill to reduce the ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn, on the Union ferry boats, to one cent, was advanced to a third reading.

Mr. Ketcham introduced a bill to provide for the survey and settlement of the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut.

The bill to incorporate the Suffolk County Society for preservation of game, &c., was advanced to a third reading.

A motion to take up the railroad toll bill for consideration, was lost by 10 to 9.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 9.

The Commissioners of the Central Park make a report in response to the resolution of the Assembly, which shows the following facts:

The total expenditure to Feb. 1, 1860, is $1,813,094 29

This expenditure was made as follows:

From May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858	$77,881 41
From Jan. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859	507,687 86
From Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860	1,179,246 69
From Jan. 1, 1860, to Feb. 1, 1860	41,478 33
Total	$1,813,094 29

The different classes of operations to which this expenditure has been directed is stated in the following general summary:

Salaries, clerk hire, &c	$56,339 53
Surveys	15,090 80
Premiums for plans	4,250 00
Freight on stone, &c	10,533 19
Incidentals	23,091 55
Park-keepers	38,318 15
Materials	293,646 12
Stationery, &c	9,565 52
Exhibition of plans	521 73
Pound	22 00
Trees and plants, &c	28,430 33
Broadwalk, north side Fifty-ninth-street	13,082 50
Labor account	1,337,502 88
Total	$1,813,094 29

The liabilities for work and materials contracted for, but not yet upon the ground, are about $170,000

The estimate of the work yet to be done, according to the plan adopted, amounts to $2,456,439 00

The work connected with the future supply of water will raise this to $2,500,000 00

In regard to the character of the work, the Commissioners say that the substructural system of drainage and of irrigation and the process of improvement of the quality of the soil are concealed, and this large portion of expense, though making no external display, is the basis of the whole. The work is permanent and solid. A statement is made of the extent, quantity and kind of work done up to Feb. 1. The nature of the ground to be improved and the character of the improvements, combine to add in no ordinary degree to the proverbial uncertainty of estimates. The views of the Commissioners are summed up as follows:

1. That, inasmuch as the Park is soon to be surround with a city, all reasonable measures should be taken by the drainage of the marshes and low ground of the Park to secure a salubrious atmosphere for the neighborhood, and to dispel the miasmatic influences that originally infected the locality.

2. That the convenience of business required the construction—in such a manner as not to interfere with or obstruct the pleasure-travel of the Park—of roads of access through the Park, to furnish convenient means of passage from one side of the City to the other.

3. That permanency, substantiality and durability of structure was the only policy consistent with economy or with sound judgment.

4. That the soil of the Park, which is to sustain its varied foliage and verdure, should be at first and once for all brought to a high point of fertility.

5. That the diverse operations of construction should proceed simultaneously.

6. That the Park should be completed as soon as

...considered with closed doors—that its enjoyment ... had by the present, and not postponed for the ...

...ing session of the ... was engaged in debate on the *Pro Rata* ... bill.

...bill was read, and immediate amendments of ... Committee of the Whole.

...Mr. Maynard spoke at length in favor of ... the history of the canals and railroads in the ... severely attacking the policy of the ... administrations.

...Conclusive arguments ... were made as ap- ... to the New-York ... made by Mr. ... upon his ... branch of that ... from the ... Mr. M. attacked ... arguing that it dis- ... people in favor ... of the friends ... injuring property ... and any locality ... roads had not raised the value of the ...

...and others took part in the discussion, which, ... the exception of the speeches named, was of a ... character, when the Committee rose and ... progress.

Mr. Vanar called up the resolution to print the ... taken before the Committee. This was ... by every parliamentary device to defeat it, ... friends of the bill.

...motions for a recess were defeated.

Mr. Flagler opposed the resolution on the ground ... expense of publishing the testimony, but was ... by Messrs. Millikin and Jaques, who declared ... an objection to afford light on this important ..., in which tens of millions of dollars were in- ..., on the pretence that the printing of a few ... of evidence would be attended by expense, was ... worthy of the advocates of the measure.

...recess till 7 o'clock was had, pending this debate, ... was renewed in the evening, and carried on ... much warmth for nearly two hours.

Mr. Conkling claimed that the minority of the Committee, who deemed the testimony important, had the right to insist on its being printed as a part of their report. He warned the House not to refuse them ... right.

Mr. Jaques made an able speech in condemnation of the opposition made to the production of the testimony by the friends of the *pro rata*.

Mr. Law, as a friend of some of the *pro rata* law, also spoke in favor of granting the House the right to see the testimony.

Strong opposition was made to the motion by Messrs. Flagler, Miller, Barnett, R. S. Kelly and Orlando Allen, but, substantially, some of the supporters of the bill receded from their position, and on motion of Mr. Jaques a resolution to print the testimony and proceedings before the Committee under the Select Committee's supervision, was adopted.

No action was had on the bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. Adjourned.

BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE.

NEW-YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to incorporate the members of the New-York Library Association, the capital not to exceed $500,000.

WAGES OF DOMESTICS AND LABORERS.

Mr. McL. Murphy introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every executor or administrator shall, within three months from the time of his appointment, pay in full out of any property or money of his testator or intestate, after paying or retaining sufficient to pay funeral expenses and debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States, all debts due or owing to any servant, domestic or laborer, for services performed within one year prior to the death of such testator.

Mr. Murphy also introduced a bill amendatory of the act relative to the District Courts in the City of New-York. It provides that any action brought in any District Court of the City of New-York, by any servant, domestic or laborer, for recovery of wages, where the amount of his claim does not exceed $20, shall have preference for trial over all other cases in said court, and judgment therein shall be rendered within four days, and no fees or costs shall be charged or demanded by any officer, or allowed in any such action, except a fee to the constable for serving summons, which shall be fifty cents, and no more in each action, and the usual fee to jurymen, if there be a jury trial, and a fee of ten cents to the Clerk of the Court for the execution. Every summons, *alias* or *pluries* summons, issued in any such action, shall be made returnable within five days, and served within three days from the issuing thereof, and the trial of such action shall be had within three days from the return of such summons as served, and shall not be postponed except by consent of parties.

JUVENILE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Murphy also introduced a bill to authorize the incorporation of Juvenile Reformatory Schools.

It provides that any five or more persons, of full age, citizens of the State, may associate themselves in order to establish and carry on a Juvenile Reformatory School. Whenever such school shall be ready to go into operation, the trustees thereof shall apply to the Governor of the State, who shall appoint an Inspector to visit the same, and if proved satisfactory, said school shall be adopted into the system of Reformatory Schools for juvenile delinquents of the State. Any such corporation may receive

1. Children between the ages of seven and fourteen, who, by covenant in writing of their parents or guardians, may be surrendered or intrusted to it for preservation or reformation.

2. Children between seven and fourteen years of age, who may be committed to the care of such corporation as idle, truant, or vicious children, by order of any magistrate empowered to make committal of such children.

3. Children of like age, who may be transferred at the option of the Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, from any county or other public Poor-house, or Almshouse, to such corporation.

The Trustees or Managers shall have power to place the children committed to their care at such employment, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants during their minority.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

THE PRO RATA BILL---GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT---EXECUTIVE SESSION---WHAT WAS SAID AND WHAT WAS DONE---WHO SAID AND DID IT, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1860.

The House is considering the Pro Rata bill, in Committee of the Whole, to-day. It was made the special order a week ago, but you might know it was up, even though you did not know the House had so long ago ordered it *on* deck. The interested parties are all "to the fore." In one window is Mr. Randall, of the Central; in another is Mr. Thompson, of the Widows' and Orphans', for whom he appeared before the Committee; in a third is Mr. Marsh, the Receiver of the New-York and Erie, but looking as though just now he thought it "more blessed to give than to receive." Scattered around promiscuously are a score or more of others—"retainers and retained." They are waiting orders, for as yet it is undecided where "*the* fight" shall be made. I think it will be deferred until the bill reaches the Senate—basing my opinion upon the remark of an opponent of the bill, that "small bodies were easier handled than mobs when delicate financial questions were under consideration." Experience (it's only the fifth week of the session, but *experiences* are already plenty) satisfies me that this remark is well-founded, and that opposition to the *Pro Rata Freight bill* were better deferred to the time when it shall be up in the Senate.

The "irrepressible conflict" is in the Senate Chamber this morning. Senator Hammond is making his concluding remarks on the other-side speech made by Senator Lawrence, of Queens. I confess to a liking for "the talk of Sam." He is genial, witty, always original, and at times eloquent. These are the qualities that, fully possessed, make a man interesting, when he rises in his place and addresses "the circle."

Having thus defined what is transpiring to-day, let me dismiss open work, and go back to the Executive Session of yesterday afternoon and evening, where I think I can pick up a few items that will interest your locality, at least.

For a week, or since the explosion of last Wednesday, the busy note of preparation has been incessantly heard—the opponents of the nominees bringing affirmative, their friends bringing rebutting testimony. The Executive has been constantly engaged in explaining "my nominations" to Senators, and in organizing a pressure that should force Senators to put them through. The fact that he had nominated them, and that it was too late now to back out, was the one single argument used by the Governor and his friends. Now, would you think that a very potent way of bringing over Senators? I suppose not; but yet, in the end, you shall see that it worked miracles—for, notwithstanding the Governor admitted that he was in possession of *affidavits* that charged some of his nominees with being anything but honest men, yet Senators did vote for them nevertheless.

But to the Executive Session:

When the doors were closed, and the business fairly up, Mr. Manierre, Republican, of New-York moved that the Committee to whom the nominations made by Gov. Morgan had been referred be authorized to send for "persons and papers." This was not adopted, some of the Republican associates of Mr. Manierre being of the opinion that it was better to reject nominees than to have them proved as bad as they had been represented.

Then charges were made, *seriatim*, by a Republican Senator, against almost every one of the nominees. As they may or may not have been true, in recapitulating them I omit the names of the individuals to whom they refer.

Against one, an affidavit that, as a public officer, he had been convicted of giving a certificate contrary to what he knew to be facts, and contrary to what was proved by his own admissions in the United States Court.

Against another was the allegation that as a public officer he was in the habit of signing blank certi-

...ficates of ..., which were to be filled up by other persons. The ... was giving an official character to ..., of which he knew nothing.

That another had been proved to have presented vouchers for the expenditure of public money for sums larger than he had actually disbursed—the difference being appropriated to his own use.

That another had been a defaulter in a public office, and had obtained his release from arrest by giving a check for the amount of his default, which he procured a friend to cash. When the check was presented it was protested because the drawer had "no funds in bank." That it was notorious, though a married man, he also kept a mistress, by whom he had a child or children.

Another was charged with having extorted black mail from a prominent corporation, when he held an office where he could "squeeze," and that he is now in the enjoyment of pay and profit from the corporation in consideration of services rendered when before in office. That he has frequently been engaged in procuring the defeat of Republican candidates for elective offices, etc., showing a want of political honesty, and a disregard of party fealty.

That three others, heretofore holding official positions, had exacted enormous bonuses for services they should have rendered gratuitously, and had demanded and received pay for privileges they had no right to grant. Another nominee was charged with being a common blackguard, a gambler, a drunkard, a lobby-man, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.

Another, it was charged, had in past years been a receiver of stolen goods; that afterwards, in office he had been corrupt and reckless in the expenditure of public money entrusted to him; that he had been a political trickster, and was unworthy to be the recipient of any office of profit or trust.

A letter was read, signed by Mr. Van Wagoner, the "Poughkeepsie Blacksmith," denying that Mr. Van Valkenburgh had been efficient in producing a Republican victory in Maine in 1856. This was supposed to have reference to a statement made to Senators by Gov. Morgan, that he had nominated Mr. Van Valkenburgh as a compensation for the services rendered by him in Maine, during the campaign of 1856.

When these charges had been made, a motion followed that the nominations be laid on the table, and their further consideration postponed until next week. This was voted down. Ayes 15, Noes 17.

Then Messrs. A. D. Barber and Robert B. Murray were confirmed as Harbor-masters.

The motion to confirm Mr. Van Valkenburgh was lost by the casting vote of Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, as will be seen by the ayes and noes, which were as follows—Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italic*:

YEAS—Messrs. Abell, *Connelly*, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Ketcham, Lapham, McGraw, Montgomery, Monroe, *J. M. Murphy*, P. P. Murphy, Richmond, Robertson, Warner, Williams—16.

NAY—Messrs. Bell, *Blood*, *Colvin*, *Gardiner*, *Grant*, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, *Lawrence*, Manierre, Prosser, Ramsey, Rotch, *Spinola*, Sessions, Truman—16.

For confirming—Republican Senators, 14; Democratic Senators, 2—total 16.

For rejecting—Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, Republican Senators, 10; Democratic Senators, 6—total 17.

Mr. Sessions moved a reconsideration of this vote, which was carried—Ayes 16, Nays 15. Mr. Sessions voted to reconsider, and the nomination lay on the table. One of those who had voted to confirm was absent when the vote to reconsider was had, or it would have stood, Ayes 17, Nays 15.

The nomination of Lounsbury went off by common consent, until Capt. Tinkham, Hart L. Murray and Coulter had been confirmed as Harbor-Masters, and Mr. Russell as Port-Warden. Then a motion was made to again bring up Van Valkenburgh and Lounsbury, but this was defeated by a motion to resume legislative business, which was carried by the casting vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, as I telegraphed you yesterday.

I could relate many incidents of the session, that would give a strange view of the Senate, and which would go far to disprove that theory of the Constitution which supposes Senators to be a portion of the appointing power. But, perhaps, it is as well that I should not.

The fact is, I am becoming impressed with a conviction that the Press has already done too much towards exposing the errors of legislation and the corruption of legislative bodies, and the weakness of Executives. We have made corruption so common that legislators and even Senators find that the people expect them to be corrupt. We have so often made manifest the fact that Governors do as Governors what they would not do as individuals, that Governors have learned to believe that they may separate the Governor from the man, and do vile things as Governors without soiling their characters as individuals.

Else why does Gov. Morgan, against whose truthfulness as a man no word was ever uttered, venture to deceive those who approach him as the Executive? Else why does Gov. Morgan select for places of honor and great public trust, men whom he would not entrust with any of his private business demanding industry, honesty, sobriety and morality? If there be not a difference between duty to themselves and duty to the State, why do Senators of unimpeachable morals and undoubted integrity, like Messrs. Goss and Montgomery, and P. P. Murphy, and Warner, vote to confirm nominees that they know to be unfit for the discharge of public or private trusts? LEO.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Efficient Firemen.—The management and action of the Brooklyn Fire Department at the recent fire in Water-street, have elicited the highest praise from all who were present during the conflagration and who are familiar with the locality. It was generally apprehended when the fire was discovered that the entire block would be destroyed, as it was thought the oil in Mr. Flander's establishment would spread and carry the flames wherever it should go. But, although it was after midnight when the alarm was given, there were five powerful streams of water brought to bear on the building in a very few minutes, and by judicious management and energy the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. While the building was burning, information was conveyed to Franklin Engine Company No. 3, Joseph Appleyard, foreman, that Mr. Flander's books and papers were all inside and in danger. Mr. Appleyard and some of his men entered the building immediately, and rescued the books and papers at the risk of their lives.

Items.—Michael Gangooly was convicted of burglary yesterday in the Court of Sessions, and sentenced by Judge Garrison to two years and three months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.....In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, the following prisoners were sentenced: Patrick Riley, receiving stolen goods, 2 years and 6 months State Prison; Matthew Small, burglary third degree, Penitentiary 3 months; John Williams, grand larceny, 3 years and 6 months State Prison; Thomas Monar, burglary second degree, State Prison two years.....The store of Charles W. Thompson, No. 529 Columbia-street, was entered by burglars Wednesday night. While making arrangement to blow open the safe they were discovered by the owner of the store, who gave the alarm, and all three were captured by the Police. They gave their names as Andrew Lewis, Reuben Thomas and Patrick Burns *alias* Jack Sheppard. They were committed for examination yesterday by Justice Cornwell.....Proposals for a line of horse cars from South Ferry through Atlantic and Flatbush avenues to the town of Flatbush are advertised for.

The Accident to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.—The interest and sympathy excited by the casualty encountered by this lady renders it proper to publish the subjoined extract from a note penned by Mr. Beecher yesterday afternoon: "Mrs. Beecher is not more comfortable, but she is in a more encouraging condition. She suffers greatly, and has not her mind steadily; she does not know what has happened, and it requires a great deal of watching, and some authority, to keep her quiet. Yet we are hopeful, and, if no additional symptoms set in, we shall expect in a day or two a great alleviation."

The Election of Engineer—Correction.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the table of votes cast for Chief Engineer, in your paper of this morning, you state that Engine Company No. 42 cast 46 votes for Decker. This is a mistake; the 46 votes (the whole vote of the Company) were cast for John A. Cregier, and you will confer a great favor on the Company by correcting your mistake. Very respectfully,

RICHARD P. MOORE,
Foreman Engine Company, No. 42.

Discourtesy at a Theatre.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer went last night, in company with his lady, to Niblo's Garden; bought two tickets, and was told upon inquiry that there was plenty of room inside, whereupon he delivered his tickets and entered. But finding that, contrary to the information received, every seat was taken, he went back to the manager claiming the redemption of the tickets, or at least admittance for another night, which was obstinately refused.

In the presence of the writer the same thing occurred to another gentleman and lady, so that it could only be an acquisition for the public to be made acquainted with the foregoing. R. R.

A cashier and book-keeper in a Charleston house has absconded after having embezzled $3,000 to $4,000 which, it is alleged, he squandered on a wanton who feigned an elopement with him, went as far as Branchville, and then eluded her victim by taking a return train to the city.

JOHN BROWN'S RAID.

Letter from Mr. Richard Realf.

Mr. Richard Realf, "Secretary of State" under John Brown's Provisional Government, has published the following letter:

Sir: Permit me, who have barely escaped from being lynched as an Abolitionist in the South, only to find myself denounced as a recreant apostate in the North, and who, therefore, can hardly be suspected of bidding for sympathy from either section, to say a word or two in answer to the allegation, asserted with so much heat and clamor, that "the Harper's Ferry insurrection of John Brown was the natural, legitimate and inevitable consequence of the teachings of the Republican Party." In contradicting and disproving this charge, I am moved not by any particular regard for Republicanism, nor any particular hatred of Democracy, but only by a desire to do justice to the memory of John Brown, between whose principles (which I revere) and their latest mode of application (which I condemn) a great many persons seem unable to distinguish.

The charge thus alleged is wholly and altogether untrue, and this for the simple reason, that the movement of John Brown was conceived and originated at least a score of years antecedent to the formation of the Republican Party. While yet Clay was in the zenith of his fame, and Webster had not "sold himself to the South," and the issues which have since torn the country were unknown, John Brown was brooding upon his scheme. In the Convention held at Chatham, C. W., he made a speech declaratory of his purposes and expressive of his views, wherein he stated that for twenty years the project which has resulted so fatally to himself and disastrously to the slaves, had been the absorbing passion of his nature, to which all other pursuits and purposes had been rendered subservient. In the year 1851, he (being then an Ohio wool-grower,) went to England, bearing samples of wool as his contribution to the great International Exhibition; and this journey was undertaken solely on account of the reasons which follow:

With a view to the abolition of Slavery, he had been a close student of the theory of mountain and guerilla warfare through a long series of years: and, being desirous of practically examining the different modes of fortification, entrenchment, &c., employed in the States of the Old World, he chose for the period of his visit that in which London would naturally be thronged with the representatives of Continental Europe, and when, consequently, it would not be a difficult matter to provide oneself with letters of introduction to people in all parts of those countries. Immediately he had secured such letters, he crossed into France, whence, after a careful inspection of its fortifications, he started for Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia, &c., through which countries, especially their mountainous portions, he made a lengthened tour, with the sole view of applying the knowledge thus obtained to the prosecution of the enterprise in which he died. This was in 1851. The Republican party had no existence until 1854. The statement, therefore, that the incursion into Virginia resulted as a consequence of the inculcated doctrines of Republicanism, is now disproven.

Nor was Brown himself, nor were any of his coadjutors, committed to the Republican creed. Henry Wilson, in 1857, advised that party in Kansas to secure the Legislature to themselves by voting under the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution. The advice was taken, and the result predicted was achieved. *Not one of Brown's original party voted.* Some of us were at that time correspondents of the Eastern press; and in the interim between the Grasshopper Falls Convention (when it was decided upon to vote,) and the day on which the election occurred, we opposed the action of the party in every possible way, by letters, speeches and in every available manner, *for which we were denounced as Abolitionists by the leading Republican journals of that Territory.*

Once more, the only representative of Republicanism who received any inkling of John Brown's plans, learned them from a hostile quarter, and took immediate steps to put it out of Brown's power to commit any illegal act whatever. I allude to Senator Wilson, and his letter to Dr. Howe, of Boston.

John Brown in his heart despised the Republican Party, whether rightfully or wrongfully of course I do not undertake to say. He called it a party who had assumed the name of Liberty, and prostituted it to base purposes. He said it declared all men to be free, equal, entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and yet deprecated any interference with Slavery in the States where it existed; a craven-heartedness which only met with his contempt. So, putting no faith in the professions of that party, he undertook to abolish Slavery himself.

They who assert that, in this enterprise, he was moved rather by hatred of the slaveholder than affection for the slave, do his memory most foul wrong. The love of his heart comprehended and encompassed both. He believed that unless the interference of some third party should anticipate and thus prevent the interference of slaves themselves, these latter would, one day, overthrow the institution by a bloody war of extermination against their masters; and it was to prevent the havoc and carnage which, as he conceived, threatened the South, that he entered upon his ill-fated movement. For, he argued, the same elements of resistance to oppression which would result in all bloody excesses if not wisely and properly directed, might be made subservient to the accomplishment of high purposes of humanity, if the governing intelligence was at their side. Wherefore, in order to supply that intellectual sagacity which the slaves lacked, and thus enable them to achieve their freedom, while restraining them from the cruelties into which their instincts would hurry them, he gave himself to this enterprise.

In regard to his personal character, I must, though I reside in the South, where I expect to live and die, be permitted to say that it has been most studiously and elaborately misrepresented. There never lived a man whose desire to promote human welfare and human happiness was more inextinguishable. Men have grown hoarse with calumniating his memory, who were never worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoes. Venal politicians, grown sleek upon public plunder, and men who cannot perform an act that is not stained with some deadly sin, have lifted up their hands in holy horror, and yelled out their execrable execrations against his name. John Brown was no tongue-hero—no virtue-prattler. He was a reticent man; and when he did speak, the utterance was from his heart, and not his lungs. His faith was very simple. He desired society to be pure, free, unselfish—full of liberty and love. He believed it capable of such realization. The whole history of his life is that of an upward endeavor. "Liberty" that was the key to his soul; the master-passion which controlled all his other ambitions, personal, social or political. It swayed him like a frenzy. But he had too much individualism of character, and he was too sensitive to the sufferings of others to be able to reason calmly on the every-day practical concerns of life, where abstract right is modified by a thousand conditions of expediency; and he was too indignant against all forms of wrong to be able to discriminate between a theory and its practice; and thus, by his very self-denial, his benevolence, his moral courage, he was precipitated upon the deed which brought him to the scaffold. Seized by this principle of liberty, he proceeded, as he thought, to carry it out; never stopping to think how it was limited and restrained on all sides by other principles; thus drawing his purpose so near the eye as to shut out all other things; and thus, too, becoming a monomaniac, mistaking his own conscientiousness for a call unto him from Heaven.

I have now a word to say in relation to myself. It is known that I was formerly associated with John Brown, and it is known that I now reside in the South. That which follows is in regard thereto. There was a time when I thought our contemplated insurrection to be *absolutely right*. I had occasion to alter my opinion: thus. The evidence upon which I committed myself to that enterprise was available only in the court of conscience. Now, in the depths of my being, even below the law of distinct consciousness, there lurked the instinct and impulse of another law that forbade the exercise of those feelings which would connect themselves with such a deed. With this impulse, thus dimly working, the promises I had made came in conflict; and my conscience, divided against myself, plucked me on and plucked me off, suggesting the resolution but preventing the performance. However much I multiplied reasons and motives in favor of the deed, there yet sprung up from a depth in my nature, which reflection has never fathomed, an impulse against it which I could neither account for nor resist. I could not translate that which appeared to be an outward call of duty into a free, spontaneous moral impulse; and, as I could not perform it until I had so translated it, of course it was not performed at all.

Upon returning from Europe, I passed into the Southern States, for the purpose of investigating the nature and character of that institution, to oppose which the faculties and resources of my being have been so taxed and strained. I have my own thoughts, my own feelings, in relation thereto; and it may chance that, in the end, it will appear I have not been as unmindful of my duties to humanity as have some of those who, at the safe distance of a thousand miles, are so profuse in lip-philanthropy. But I have gained one lesson which I thought never to have learned—the, namely: that while the North is *worse* than her professions, the South is *better* than her laws.

Most respectfully, RICHARD REALF.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1860.

Murder in St. Louis.—The St. Louis *Democrat* Feb. 7, says: "At about 8 o'clock on Sunday night last, a young man named John Samuel Acres, while under the influence of liquor, went into a bar-room kept by D. Reese, on the Manchester Road, near Rock Spring. He became very noisy and quarrelsome, and at last gave a severe beating to the proprietor. The female portion of the family succeeded, however, in driving him away. He received at this encounter a blow on the head, and walked some distance off to another bar-room kept by one Christofelt, who, seeing him bloody, humanely put a bandage around his head. There he remained for some time, until two of his friends called and invited him home. He left with them, and took the Clayton Road. A short time before this a young German butcher named Henry Shoenwald, in the employ of Mr. Joseph Kallis, had called in at Reese's, and there being informed of the row which had just taken place, said: "Why did you not send for me," brandishing at the same time a long and sharp knife. He then inquired who was the fellow who had beaten Reese, and where he had gone. He left and called at Christofelt's a short time before the party above-named had left. He followed them on the Clayton road, and overtaking them said: "Here is the fellow that had the muss at Reese's." Deceased having thus turned to Henry, a struggle took place. Deceased having thus turned to Henry, a struggle took place. Deceased fell under his assailant, and a sharp noise was heard by deceased's friends. Deceased then jumped up, ran about a hundred yards in a vacant lot, returned to the road, where he fell, and expired in a few minutes, bathed in blood. The murderer has escaped.

Mr. A. J. De Witt, of Ottavia City, Ohio, had his attention attracted by cries which appeared to come from a long distance out on Lake Erie. Procuring assistance he got a boat and following the direction of the sound, found on a cake of ice, about a mile from the shore, Capt. Henry Fox. While walking on the ice the portion on which Capt. Fox chanced to be, broke from the main body and carried him out on the Lake.

Important Railroad Decision.

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS—THE CASE OF MR. KENDRUM.

From the New-Haven Journal, Feb. 8.

The Supreme Court of this State has just decided upon the claim of Moses Kendrum, of New-York, for a perpetual free passage over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for himself, family and servants, in consideration of his services in procuring the subscriptions for the original stock of the road. He claimed a *grant for life* from the stockholders. Our Supreme Court held that a corporation is not bound to pay for services rendered before its organization was perfected, and that a director of a bank, insurance company, railroad or similar corporation, is not entitled to charge for services rendered the corporation, unless such services are most unquestionably beyond the range of his official duties. The policy of the law wholly discountenances arrangements under cover of which directors might prey upon stockholders. Judge Ellsworth, in giving the opinion of the Court, says:

"The services for which it is claimed that the plaintiffs were liable to pay the defendant, were rendered between the first of October and the last of December, 1846, at a time before the stock was taken up, in conformity to the charter, and before the Company had a proper existence. Hence it is not easy to see how they could be rendered for or at the request of the Company, (or rather, perhaps, the first *bona fide* stockholders, for they must be looked at as the Company,) and if they were not so rendered, then how the Company could be liable for them, upon any known principle of law. We are aware that it is no uncommon practice for Corporations to assume and pay these preliminary and antecedent charges, after the Company has become organized, but we do not see how the Company, if it should object, could be compelled to pay them, and in some cases it would be most inequitable to require it. Can a few persons combine for their own interest to get up a railroad—agree with one of their number to give him a large commission or bonus for every stockholder he can allure into the company,—and privately make this commission or bonus a charge on the corporation when formed? This would be a breach of faith towards honest and unsuspecting stockholders, who pay the charter price for their stock and expect to take it clear of all incumbrance. The effect would be the same as if commissioners should enter into a private bargain with subscribers, to let them subscribe on terms which the charter does not allow. The getters-up of projects to be carried by such means may well be supposed, as is generally the fact, to be influenced by a view to their own special benefit, for certainly they do not act in behalf of the corporation itself. We do not say that the present is such a case, but such is the natural consequence of the doctrine claimed by the defendant's counsel, and we cannot give it our approval or countenance. It is soon enough for corporate bodies to enter into contracts incumbering their property, when they are duly organized according to their charters and have their chosen and impartial directors to conduct their business. If a vote was necessary in this case to make these charges a debt against the company, the grant for that very reason cannot stand, for the directors had no power to assume or to create such a debt for such a service."

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE—Reports of the Course of Agricultural Lectures now in course of delivery at Yale College—from our Special Correspondent.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA—Third Letter from our Special Correspondent.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—Valuable Statistics.

CONGRESS—Report of the Proceedings.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

FOREIGN NEWS—The latest European News—The Queen's Speech.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Our Semi-Weekly Record.

THE LAWRENCE DISASTER—Capt. Bigelow's Card.

MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH—The True History of the White Slave Girl—Letter from Mr. Beecher.

Personal paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News, Literary and Art Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Four Cents.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,
Give notice
That they are now prepared to make sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Either at the residences of parties breaking up housekeeping, or at their spacious salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.
Gentlemen: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours.
WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO, Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey.—Twelve shades of colors, tested for ten years; sixty per cent. of silica, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, outside work, villas, churches, public and private buildings, tin, brick and iron, railroad depots, machine shops, mills, decks of vessels, canvas, &c. Depot No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.
Order for roofing and specimen of colors, No. 421 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Also fire and burglar proof sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines, price $50, complete. Parties not having full amount, can be accommodated. Office, No. 489 Broadway. Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Superintendent.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, purely Mutual. Office No. 92 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Ackermann—Wilckens.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. E. T. Kluge, C. F. Ackermann, of Dessau, Germany, to Henrietta M., daughter of the late Dr. J. F. Wilckens, of Bremen.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Reisig—Morris.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Wm. H. Ten Eyck, Wm. Reisig to Miss Christiana F. Morris, all of Astoria.

Hitchcock—Miller.—At Morristown, N. J., at St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Robert N. Merritt, Luman N. Hitchcock to Frances F., daughter of Hon. J. W. Miller.

Harmany—McGowan.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. S. A. Clark, assisted by Rev. J. C. Elsegood, Lieut. D. B. Harmany, U. S. N., to Georgia H., daughter of Capt. John McGowan.

DIED.

Drayton.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, at No. 4 Depau-row, William S. Drayton, son-in law of the late Mortimer Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway.

Kennard.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, of hooping cough, Cora Louise, only child of William J. and Sarah F. Kennard.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 147 East 21st-st., on Friday, Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Britton.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 9, Guy, youngest son of Benjamin F. and Kate E. Britton, aged 1 month and twenty days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his parents, No. 103½ West 43d-st., on Sunday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

Shotwell.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9, of consumption, Byron Shotwell, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Isaiah Eyeders, No. 52 Henry-st., on

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 67, Feb. 9, 1860.
2, 50, 10, 26, 19, 68, 37, 7, 69, 76, 74, 60, 14, 70.
Class No. 68, Feb. 9, 1860.
55, 69, 9, 59, 64, 40, 19, 34, 16, 31, 23, 25.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 9, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED LOVE STORY,
ENTITLED
THE LOST DEEDS.
BY MRS. ANNA YOUNG,
Will be
Commenced in
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
ON
MONDAY NEXT.

TO ALL CHRISTIANS.
When the great Sculptor Thorwaldsen returned to his native Denmark, after a long absence,
PARKS OF ARTILLERY
hailed his approach!
CROWNS OF LAUREL
were placed on his broad artistic brow!
WHY
was all this done? Because he had immortalized his country by his genius; because his chisel had given to the
CHRISTIAN WORLD
a group that stands at the head of all Religious Statuary—the immortal group of
CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES!
Dayton & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New-York, have issued a
SUPERB LARGE ENGRAVING,
(24 by 36 inches!)
of this
MAGNIFICENT WORK!
Read what the tasty, but remarkably cautious *New-York Observer*, says about it:
THORWALDSEN'S STATUARY.
Dayton & Co.'s advertisement of their fine Engraving of Thorwaldsen's celebrated group of "Christ and his Apostles," will attract attention. One of the pictures hangs in our study, and we regard the work as eminently suitable for the walls of every Christian household. The beautiful clasped Bible, which is presented with it, is bound in velvet and gilt, and the price at which he offers them is so low that thousands may avail themselves of the opportunity. We hope they will.
Price *only* $2, with 25 cents in postage stamps. The Bible is imported—size 24 mo.—usually retailed at from $2 to $4. Address
DAYTON & CO., American and European Engraving Warehouse, No. 37 Park Row, New-York.

THE MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
PERRY'S
JAPANESE
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH,
A complete and thorough
SUBSTITUTE FOR BLACKING,
Over which it possesses advantages in every particular.
NO RUBBING IS REQUIRED.
The application is made by passing the sponge, attached to the cork in each bottle, quickly over the surface of the leather, when
A BEAUTIFUL GLOSS
appears without further trouble.
THIS DRIES IN THREE MINUTES,
After which a cambric handkerchief may be passed over it without being soiled. It retains its lustre from four to seven days. There is no Acid in it to injure; but, on the contrary, it
PRESERVES THE LEAT

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING RE... are offered at private sale:

...LEVARD-AVENUE—Near 126th-st.
...MONA-AVENUE—Near 60th-st.
...ROAD-AVENUE—Near 60th-st.
...ROAD-AVENUE—Near 61st-st.
...EVENTH STREET—Near Broadway.
...WENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 7th-av.
...WENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 8th-av.
...WENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
...HIRTIETH-STREET—Near 4th-av.
...HIRTIETH-STREET—Near 3d-av.
...HIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 3d-av.
...HIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 8th-av.
...HIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
...HIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
...HIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
...HIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 8th-av.

For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER IS authorized to sell about 6,000 acres of coal land in one of the recently-developed coal fields of Pennsylvania, from which 130,000 tons of coal were shipped last year. The coal is of the best quality for locomotives, steamers, iron furnaces, forges and all manufacturing purposes. It has been used for three years by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Northern Central and other roads, and pronounced, by those who use it, superior to any heretofore used. This land will be sold at a price which will realize an immense fortune to any parties who can purchase the whole 6,000 acres. Address Box No. 1,273 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 24 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 158 feet 8½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find this above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE OWNER going to Europe—The very eligibly situated house, with the grounds adjoining, on Gates-av., four doors west of Classon-av. The house is two-stories and attic in front and extension, very conveniently arranged and in excellent order, with garden attached in a high state of cultivation, the whole covering three lots of ground. If desired, the house will be sold separately, the owner retaining the two lots adjoining. Inquire at the premises or at No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED lots in New-York or Brooklyn, fifteen first-class dwelling houses, near Fulton-av., and not far from City Hall, Brooklyn, all occupied, and paying upwards of seven per cent. Price from $5,000 to $8,000 each, and one mortgage on each for about 50 per cent of value, except one, which is clear. Offers to exchange must state location and price. Offers at fictitious or trading price will be disregarded. S. B. H., Box No. 1,264 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. Also—The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE—1 DOUBLE TWO-story attic and basement frame house, with all the modern improvements, with two full lots; price $6,000. Also, one two-story attic and basement frame house with all the modern improvements, with two full lots; price, $4,750. Also, four full lots of ground, together or separate; price, $1,000 each. Terms easy. The above are in a very pleasant location. Apply to S. THOMPSON, Agent, corner 3d av. and 83d-st.

YORKVILLE.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY basement frame house on 83d-st, finished in good style; gas and Croton; is now rented to a good tenant for one year from May 1, 1860; or the same will be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 49 East Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. Newly and every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by E. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-closets, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c., $4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $400. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 1 W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Usher place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 22x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The 4-story and basement stone-front house, No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet by 60, lot 103 feet deep; house is modern, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to E. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 26x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on hand and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, ON LEXINGton-av., southest corner 39th-st., No. 103 a three-story brown stone front house, 24x50 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st.

LOTS—DESIRABLE FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEment or investment, for sale by
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., 51 LIBERTY-ST.
Lots on 45th 46th and 47th sts., near 5th av.
Lots on 63d, 64th, 56th and 67th sts., near 8th-av.
Also, several lots on Broadway, between 34th and 59th sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, high stoop, No. 56 West 25th-st.; house 20x53, lot 99.6; house in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; located near Madison-square and Trinity Chapel; will be sold low, and terms to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price, $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, BEtween 4th and Lexington avs., two 4-story, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 47 and 49, with all the modern improvements; hard wood stairs, and front blinds and doors of parlor story, and in every way first-class. Call and see. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.; distance about 100 feet east of Broadway, north side. Apply to RAYNER & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway; lowest price, $4,000 each.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, lots on Avenue A, between 18th and 19th sts.; lots on 19th-st., near Avenue A, and lots on 17th and 18th sts., between Avenues A and B. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE.—12 BROOKLYN LOTS, ON QUINCY-st.; 4 lots between Marcy and Tompkins-avs., and 8 lots between Throop and Yates-avs.; are unincumbered; will be sold low, on very accommodating terms, to close a concern. Apply to WM. DUMONT, 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 130 EAST 30TH-ST., brown stone, 20x45 feet, lot half the block, first-class, all complete. Price $7,600, mortgage to suit the purchaser. Inquire of A. AYRES, at the foundry in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 25 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 42 Grove st.; the house is in good order, and has all the modern conveniences, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 85 EAST THIRTYninth-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., house 20 by 53, high stoop and 4 stories, containing all the modern improvements. For terms, inquire on the premises.

DESIRABLE NEW-YORK PROPERTY
FOR SALE—To close an estate. The house and lot No. 129 Eldridge-st.; lot 25 by 100; house 21 by 40. Inquire on the premises, or of H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

LOT 25 BY 100 FOR SALE ON THE North side of 78th-st., 210 feet east of 3d-av. Apply to S. S. HAKING, No. 277 West 29th st., in the carpenter-shop, top floor.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—A register will be found at the office of H. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, for those wishing to dispose of their property by auction or private sale. No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house, No. 46 West 22d-st., Murray Hill. Lot 100 feet deep. The house is elegantly finished, frescoed throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. A large amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, No. 20 John st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The cottage house and full lot No. 47 East 29th-st., near Madison-av., one of the most desirable locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW—TO SETTLE UP AN ESTATE.—A few very desirable residences in Brooklyn, located finely; some of them elegant buildings, and some of less pretension, suitable for moderate sized families. For full particulars inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 20, between 11 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high stoop house, No. 129 East 31st st., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas in third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 333 Pearl-st., or at No. 49 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement house, and lot, No. 333 Henry-st., in perfect order and handsomely finished for owner's use, lot 24x76: can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

13TH-STREET.—FOR SALE, CHEAP, THE owner going to the country, that 3-story and basement house, No. 77 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House contains every modern improvement, and is in a delightful situation. Apply at 77 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 8th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, full size, No. 214 West 14th-st.; lot 25 by 103. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOUSES WANTED TO RENT.—HAVING A large number of applications for houses to rent, would request all that may have property to let to favor me with a call. Security or reference of the highest respectability given for the faithful performance of any trust confided to my care. WARNER PLAFF, Real Estate Agent, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS ON HOUSTON-ST., corner of Greene-st., comprising the 2d, 4th and 5th stories of the building just erected and suitable for workshops, &c., size of each story 80x100 feet; each story is furnished with a steam-engine ready for use. The above premises can be supplied with steam for heating and power. Apply at No. 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene-st. Also one store on 1st floor of above building, 80x80 feet.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. B. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment brick house, with shop on rear, No. 129 Amity-st., between 6th-av. and McDougal-st.; the above house has a bath, hot and cold water and gas on each floor; possession in April if required; rent $700 per year. Apply to S. THOMSON, Agent, corner 3d-av. and 83d-st., Yorkville.

TO LET OR LEASE—POSSESSION IMMEdiately—The Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st., together with the whole apparatus and fixtures, both in the Academy and Gymnasium, all in complete order, and suitable for a first class institution. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—RENT $350.—A SMALL MODERN built house in 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; contains eight rooms, with all modern improvements, dumb waiter, &c.; it is well calculated for a small family. Some of the carpets, &c., which are nearly new, must be sold. Address Box No. 3,129 Post-office.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 17 St. Luke's-place (Leroy-st.) Height—basement, brown-stone front, four stories; with all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Rent $700. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET.—CORNER BROADWAY AND WARren sts., 2d floor, front on Broadway; a large office room suitable for an Insurance Company or other purposes. Possession immediately. WM. H. CHILDS, No. 262 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, THE WHOLE upper part of the building No. 338 Broadway, known as Sperry's Clock Store. Inquire of SPERRY & CO., No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., or of HENRY HUDSON, No. 282 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 33 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR BUSINESS purposes, the house No. 17 Howard-st., in good condition and well situated for business. Contains 20 rooms. Apply to P. MARTEL, No. 1 Amity-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop house, above 28th-st., will be leased to a good tenant for two or three years on moderate terms. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—ONE-HALF of store in Broadway, in one of the best locations. Address Box No. 1,210 Lower Post-office, stating the kind business it is wanted for.

TO LET IN WALL-STREET—OFFICES ON first floor, suitable for banking or insurance business. Apply on the premises to
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 121 9TH-ST., NEAR TO and west of Broadway. To be seen between 12 and 1. Inquire of JOHN WELLER No. 713 Broadway. Rent $1,400. Will be painted and put in complete order.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY NEW STORE, NO. 150 Chambers-st.; also, the two story brick house, No. 150 Lawrence st., between Prince and Hanson sts. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., to E. P. DICKIE.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE first-floor, 25x60, of the 5-story brick building No. 104 Centre-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, corner of 18th st., suitable for any retail business. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 49 Laight-st. Can be seen between the hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. J. W. STICKLER, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—STORE NO. 47 CEDAR-ST., WITH CELlar and sub-cellar, at a low rent. Apply to JOHN H. MORRELL, No. 129 Roosevelt-st., corner Front.

TO LET—NO. 61 BROADWAY, STORE, BASEment and cellar, 42x200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 671 Houston-st., near Thompson; gas, Croton water, &c. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 82 WALL-ST., FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of JUNG & LOSER, IN the basement; or R. EMERSON, Esq., fourth floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FOUR-story store No. 349 Pearl-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

LAW OFFICES TO LET—THREE FINE rooms on the first floor, and three fine rooms on the third floor of the premises No. 11 Chambers-st., suitable for law offices. Can be had for a term of years. Possession of the first floor given immediately. Inquire on the premises, of STILWELL & SWAIN.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—THE COAL YARD on the northeast corner of 1st-av. and 2d-st. Also, the coal yard and buildings on the northeast corner of Goerck and Rivington sts. Apply to
EDMUND HURRY, No. 68 William, cor. Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 33d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $17,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—In Jersey City or Newark, a house suitable for a respectable private family; rent not over $400. Address Box No. 2,392 Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND COMPLETE collection of minerals, especially European, put up in a neat oak chest of drawers, for a school or an amateur. Inquire at CLARK & AUSTIN'S, No. 3 Park-row.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderbrook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises.
P. S. HOES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Five-eighths of a mile from the depôt; house modern built 2½-stories high; in complete order, beautifully situated on Highland-av., with 2½ acres, the grounds extending to River-side-av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson; the barn and poultry house are very conveniently arranged, and in very good order; the garden is in the best order, and contains a variety of fruit trees, blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, grape and other vines and plants; the house contains several articles of furniture, which can remain if desired. This place must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars inquire of GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—PARTLY IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an unusually valuable and productive property in Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York and 1½ from the Hudson, comprising nearly 300 acres of excellent land, a splendid mansion with all the modern improvements, large farm-house, several neat cottages, commodious barns and out-buildings, hot-house, green-house, and some of the finest graperies in the State. To a gentleman fond of agricultural pursuits no more desirable property could be offered, being of easy access to the City, and yielding a large revenue annually. Maps with the descriptive particulars, may be seen at either of our offices.
SAMUEL BOWEN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, AT NEWRochelle; the house is large and pleasantly situated in an extensive lawn, and well shaded; commands a fine view of the Sound; place contains about 20 acres; has a large garden, with various kinds of fruits; the location is healthy, convenient to depôt, steamboat-landing, churches, &c. New-Rochelle is 50 minutes' ride from 27th-st., *via* New-Haven railroad; rent $1,000; would sell about 10 acres of it, very desirably located. For further particulars address B., Box No. 655, Post-office, or apply to MR. HOYT, at the New-Rochelle Depôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 50 ACRES FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—30 miles from New-York; 1 hour's ride in cars from City, 8 times a day, by New-Jersey Central Railroad; land is in a high state of cultivation; 250 apple trees, variety of other fruit, and in a good neighborhood. Also, 20 acres near the depôt; improvements in good order; fruit and berries; near churches, schools and stores; 1¼ miles from depôt; healthy and desirable. I am in New-York every Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at L. McBean's office, up stairs, No. 75 Pine-st., or at my homestead, near the depôt, rest of the week. You will be pleased with our country. Inquire for C. A. LEVERIDGE.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR sale or to rent, with 30 acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. F. G. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also has a good kitchen-garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty, healthy condition; also, quite a number of fine shade trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the buildings. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

AN UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Wanted to lease, for two or more years, possession to be given on or before the 1st day of April. The health of the locality must be unexceptionable, the dwelling, out-buildings, &c., must be first-class, having from 20 to 30 acres of land attached, all in complete order. Must be within 1¾ hours of the City by railroad, and not to exceed 1½ miles from the depôt. A person having such a place will address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, stating location, description and rent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ABOUT THIRTY ACRES OF LAND covered with fine old trees, within one hour's ride of the City by railroad or steamboat, and situated on the shore of Long Island Sound. It is capable of being divided into several parcels, giving to each a fine water front, or taken as a whole, of making one of the most beautiful places in the State. For terms, which will be easy, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE ADMINISTRATORS of WM. COVERT, deceased, will sell at public auction on Feb. 15, at 12 M., on the premises, situated on the Long Island Railroad, at Westbury, half a mile from the Westbury Station, and 23 miles from New-York, containing 119 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with large and commodious dwelling and out-buildings, nearly new and in good repair. By order of
ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Surrogate of Kings County.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE OF FIFTEEN ACRES or upwards, on or near the banks of the Hudson River, with good comfortable dwelling house and necessary out-buildings. Would prefer the east side of the river and a moderate-priced place, depending of course upon the size. Wishing to purchase and not to exchange, parties will please name the lowest price; also, give full particulars. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 42 acres, situate on the eastern slope of the mountain, between North and South Orange, adjoining the Lands of Lowell Mason, Esq., and commanding fine views of the surrounding country, New York City, Newark, Elizabeth City, Staten Island, &c., &c. The place is easy of access, and only about three-quarters of a mile from the Valley Railroad station. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — IN FAIRMOUNTVILLE, WESTchester County, near West Farms Village, on high, elevated ground, with beautiful scenery around, a plot of ground containing 258 feet front on Woodruff-av., and 150 feet deep; a nice carriage house and stable, and well stocked with the choicest of fruit. To be appreciated, it must be seen. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 195 10th-av., near 23d-st.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, at or below Tarrytown—one of moderate price, with a good modern house and necessary outbuildings, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, in exchange for a fine four-story brown stone house, eligibly situated between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars and price B. G., Box No. 377, Post Office.

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE OF JERICHO, LONG ISLAND.—The late residence of Dr. S. S. Carll, deceased; a large double house, pleasantly situated, with every convenience attached; water led into the house, &c., and a large garden, well stocked with fruit. A good physician is needed in the village. Inquire of S. S. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st., or of the subscriber, at Jericho.
N. SPRAGUE.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLISS, Poughkeepsie, or CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, Park Bank.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., two desirable dwelling-houses, suitable for gentlemen wishing a country residence and doing business in the City. Also, a farm of 30 acres for sale, two miles from Railroad station. For particulars inquire of MARTIN & CO., No. 66 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMmanding a picturesque river view; a large and commodious house, with nearly five acres of land, well stocked with fruit. It is within an hour and twenty minutes of New-York, and one mile from the depôt; nine trains each way daily. Address Box No. 161 Post-office, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO LET—IN THE TOWN OF STAMFORD, CONN., a two-story house pleasantly situated near the water side; well shaded by fruit trees, with a good garden; also, lot and barn attached; one-eighth of a mile from New-York and New-Haven depôt. Inquire of L. E. KNAPP, No. 368 Pearl-st., or CHAS. K. TAYLOR, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS residence with stable; the hot-house and other outbuildings complete. A handsome garden well supplied with fruit and flowers of the best varieties. For particulars inquire of ANGELL & CO., No. 158 Chambers-st., where a view of the premises can be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL houses and lots in Plainfield, N. J., pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad depôt. Unimproved property in this City or its suburbs will be taken in exchange. Apply to C. & J. BUSSELL, No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence: a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A neat village residence, in perfect order, and lots of 2 acres choice fruit, &c., very low in price on easy terms. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

**TO PARTIES HAVING COUNTRY RESIdences to let, either furnished or unfurnished, will please send their address, with description and terms, to C. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARMS.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS, OWNING FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, WHO WISH TO DISPOSE OF THEM THIS SEASON.—The constant and increasing demand at my office for Farms and Residences, all through the country, warrant my applying to those wishing to sell or exchange their property to send me a full and minute description as soon as possible, that they may be registered upon my books, and receive such attention as will facilitate and insure a speedy sale. Would refer to present patrons. Call, or address W. L. SEYMOUR, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATford, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgeport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 226 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place, and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a congenial and healthful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VALUABLE FARM IN Westchester County, containing 133 acres of land; the improvements are a large commodious house, barns, and other outbuildings; the house is surrounded with a handsome lawn, filled with fruit trees, &c.; the beauty and healthfulness of the location makes it one of the most desirable farms and country seats that can be found. For particulars, apply to D. TILTON, No. 30½ South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND, with house and barn, for sale on Long Island, having a half mill front on the Long Island Railroad, possessing peculiar advantages for the cultivation of grass and grain. A portion of it well adapted to the growth of cranberries. Water abundant and pure; 64 miles distant from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved City property, a farm of 210 acres, twenty miles by railroad from New-York; has a large two-story house, 75 by 30 feet, seven barns, two carriage-houses, barracks, milk-house, ice-house, &c. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 11,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executor of John C. Clarkson, deceased:

100 sh. Fulton Bank.
112 sh. Merchants' Ex. B'k.
72 sh. Tradesmen's

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

For the Year ending Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE, No. 34 BROADWAY.

Cash assets Feb. 1, 1859		$5,188,933 42
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums	$1 056,404 86	
For Interest	361,110 11	
For Annuities	28,437 00—	1,445,951 97
Total		$6,634,885 39
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$341,614 79	
Paid Additions on same	44,904 43	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,629 97	
Paid Annuities	8,668 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 77	
Paid Commissions	43,984 76	
Paid Expenses, viz: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c	65,674 72	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,004 65	
Total	$583,598 52	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1851 and 1852, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	37,431 67—	621,130 19
Cash Assets Feb 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$108,454 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,636,854 93	
United States Stock	2,0,000 00	
Real Estate	51,911 04	
Due from Agents	16,634 59—	6,013,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		135,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,661 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,233,517 05
Net increase in cash assets		824,921 78
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1859		10,993
Number of Policies issued during year		1,721
Total		12,714
Deduct: Surrendered, canceled, forfeited, expired and dead		882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,832
Of which are for life	11,182	
Of which for short term	359	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	291	11,832
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859		$33 575 099 00
Amount issued during the year		5,343,325 00
Total		37,918,424 00
Deduct: Surrendered, canceled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2 599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		35,319,279 00
Of which are for life	33,166,879 00	
Of which for short term	1,168,250 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	984,150 00	35,319,279 00
Net increase in policies during the year		839
Increase of Life policies	932	
Increase of Endowment	52—984	
Decrease in short time	145—	839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	A. W. Bradford,	Millard Fillmore,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John M. Stuart,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. Moore,	George R. Clark,	Hamlin Blake,
Joseph Blunt,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	David Hoadley,
Rob. H. McCurdy,	Sam'l M. Corne'l,	Henry A. Smythe,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Lucius Robinson,	Wm. V. Brady,
John H. Swift,	W. Smith Brown,	W. E. Dodge,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. K. Strong,
John P. Yelverton,	Lycur. Edgerton,	Nathan'l Hayden,
John Wadsworth,	Ezra Wh eler,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards,	Cephas H. Norton,	John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Accuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MISTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1859	$1,585,901 56
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1860	$465,434 73
Amount of interest received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	71,517 71 -
Net amount of rents received and accrued Jan. 1, 1860	7,288 97
Amount of endowment premiums	142 81— 544,384 22
Total	$2,160,285 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$242,045 65
Amount paid for interest on dividends &c	35,647 09
Amount paid for canceled notes, and return premiums on canceled policies, and for purchased policies	28,032 95
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	15,241 62
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to Physicians and Trustees	16,488 52
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges, and office expenses	6,623 05
Amount paid for commissions, for advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c	49,068 66— 393 152 54
	$1,767,133 24

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$31,305 49
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	268,870 79
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	132,450 04
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	583,998 39
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life Policies bearing interest	75,315 85
Quarterly and semi annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1860	20,550 38
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1860	36,488 77
Rents accrued up to Jan 1 1860	1,708 34
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	26,415 19— $1,767,133 24

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1860, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALF. FREEMAN, M. D.,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIKS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	PLINY FREEMAN.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	

Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1860.

THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of February next, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January instant, and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

HANNIBAL AND St. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 28th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."

H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
H. P. KIDDER, } Trustees.

Boston, Feb. 2, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 424 4th av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. HALLIN,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,	
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,

Bought by
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1860. No 39 William-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.

Branch office, No. 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO., DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 6, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS were this day elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN THOMSON,	JOHN ROMER,
WM. RADFORD,	WALTER W. CONKLIN,
S. J. HART,	DAVID B. MOSES,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ABM. FRAZER,	JOHN SHOTWELL,
	ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next election, JOHN CASTREE, ALBERT VAN WINKLE and JOHN T. WILSON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States Canada &c.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK Jan. 5, 1860

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE Hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light Journal, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 9, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 21st inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

FOR SALE—A MORTGAGE FOR $2,500, UPON property worth four times the amount, in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota; interest, by special agreement, 20 per cent. per annum; bond-man undoubted. Address MORTGAGE, Station F, New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTION.—THE ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office, 44th-st. and 6th-av., Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.—Insurance stock and other securities at private sale. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG GAS-light stock wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of American Gas-light Journal, No. 254 Canal-st. near Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	47,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 67 Wall-st Feb. 8, 1860.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand. This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of $104,018, Jan 1, 1860, continues to insure against fire on the usual terms.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.
P. NORMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at this office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, FEB. 1st, 1860

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their semi annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on and after the 10th day of February next.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 3, 1860

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.

R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—In consequence of the meeting held on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at the Metropolitan Rooms, in Hester-st., for the purpose of electing a Board of Officers for the ensuing year, having been broken up in a most disorderly and violent manner, by a number of persons whose object was to prevent the canvassing of the vote taken at that meeting, and further, to seize by force and convey away the books of the Society, (in which latter object they succeeded,) the officers of the Society do therefore make known that there has not, as yet, been any election for new officers of the Board.

GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons indebted to LORENZO DELMONICO, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees for the benefit of his creditors, and are alone authorized to receive payment, and all persons having claims against him will present the same to the undersigned.

New-York, Feb. 6, 1860.

J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF 1812, AND THE widows of veterans, rich and poor, will call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall Place, next to corner of Chambers-st., to have their claims made for the use of their clothing and equipments, during the service in the war of 1812, '13 and '14, the time being extended to March, 1860. Col. H. RAYMOND, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting will be held, at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of our Country, Gen. George Washington. Every Veteran is invited to meet with us on this occasion. It may be the last time our ranks are breaking fast. By order,

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Capt. H. RAYMOND, Col.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ALL those who are opposed to the present two organizations, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting to be held at the 14th Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., THIS EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a new Corps and to effect a reconciliation. MANY VETERANS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—ON AND AFTER Mon., Jan. 16, 1860, trains will leave 4th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

For White Plains—11:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains—8 A. M.; 7:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

Croton Falls—7 A. M.

Millerton—7 A. M.

Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.

9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.

3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.

Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schralenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE NURSERY BUSINESS.—Holland florist, having many years' experience in this country, wants to establish, in a good situated place, a nursery of the first class of flowers, shrubs, ornamental trees, &c; has the best references from different parts of the old country; has a fine new assortment of plants that are quite rare in this country. He desires a partner or a capitalist to assist in money; only a small capital; will soon make an agreeable and profitable business. Address K. K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A young man of experience, enterprise and ability, is desirous of making an arrangement with some manufacturing house to establish an agency in this City; would devote his whole time to its interests. Undoubted reference given, and security if required. Address for two weeks, AGENCY, Box No. 3,160 New-York Post-Office.

$300 WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF INTEREST in a cash established business, that will realize $3,000 per annum, without risk. The business permanent, having been established in 1848, and constantly increasing in profits. Apply No. 342 Broadway, up stairs. C. B. HOWES & CO.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 to $15,000 in a manufacturing business in a neighboring city. The business is highly remunerative, and the demand almost without limit. For particulars, apply, personally or by letter, to G. M. MIRRIELEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

$40,000.—WANTED A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, in a business established for the last twenty years. Any one having this amount and being desirous of investing it in business, will please address Box No. 1 782 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 in a safe and profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, established in a good location and entirely free from risk, as the sales are exclusively for cash, and with the above amount of capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A R, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

STOCK FOR SALE.—THOSE WISHING TO invest at a good advantage, and where it can be clearly shown (without risk) that every dollar invested will be worth two the present year, will call or address the subscriber for further particulars.

LEWIS P. BEERS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

PAPER MILL AND PRIVILEGE FOR sale in Morristown, N. J., one of the best water powers to be found near New-York; would be exchanged for New-York property. For particulars apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—KINDLING WOOD AND COAL-yard, steam engine, saws, buildings, sheds, scales, two horses and carts office—everything complete, with good run of custom. Price $1,600. Apply to W. M. THORP, No. 13 Wall-st.

TYPE FOR SALE.—THE TYPE, IMPOSING-stones, cases, &c., recently used in the printing of a weekly publication, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 14, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF AN OLD established boarding-house, Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. Buildings to let singly or together. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A MEAT MARKET, AND THE lease, fixtures, &c., doing a good cash business. Inquire on the premises corner 85th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET, with fixtures, doing a fair cash business. Inquire on the premises, 260 9th-av., Northeast corner 27th-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do, do, do.
WATER GAUGES of the AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
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ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 29 William-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWENTY FOUR INCH cylinder caloric Ericsson engine.—Has been used only two months. Apply No. 16 White-st., rear.

FOR SALE—CAR WHEEL PRESS COMPLETE. Price $65, cost $100. Inquire at AYRES & TAYLOR'S Foundry, in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th of February instant at 12 o'clock, noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the Schoolhouse known as Ward School No. 19, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAM'L CANTRELL,
H. H. WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN, } Building Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST LAST TUESDAY WEEK, in Broadway or Chamber st., or left in one of the Broadway stores, a large sable muff, lined with black silk. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by leaving same at No. 40 East 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

8 GULAR DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,

for ASPINWALL, direct, and will connect *via* PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

SONORA,
F. R. BABY, Commander,

and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.

For freight, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$138
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS,
W. H. HUDSON, Commander,

With unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and capacity for 700 tons of freight, will be dispatched for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, from wharf foot of Canal-st. For passage or freight apply at office of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 88 Wall-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

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PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. S

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Debate on Grape Culture—Views of a Number of Practical Cultivators—Mr. R. G. Pardee on the Smaller Fruits—Mr. Barry on the Orchard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YALE COLLEGE, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1860.

A very animated discussion took place last night on the Grape. The meeting was called to order by Prof. PORTER, and Hon. SAMUEL MILLER, of Rochester, was appointed Chairman. To start the debate, Prof. PORTER put the following question to Dr. GRANT, who, it was understood, was to be cross-examined this evening: Can grapes of first quality for table use be grown in the latitude of this State? Answer: The latitude of New-York City is the best latitude of the grape-growing belt of the country. This being but a trifle higher, would make no essential difference. But keeping your grape after you have raised it is almost as important as to raise it. This requires a cool temperature and a dry atmosphere—conditions existing here more favorably than in the neighborhood of New-York. A late ripening is necessary to good keeping; an early ripening grape loses its vinous flavor too quickly. The grape ripens here a little later than in New-York, and therefore will keep better.

An inquiry was made in regard to laying down vines. The cost of laying down a vine is little; its importance much; it gives the grape a better flavor. The best wines of Germany are produced from vines protected in the Winter. In answer to a question: Exposure is worth a degree of latitude; a favorable exposure, in a cool climate, such as that of this State, is the best possible place for successful grape culture. In a cool climate the grape is exempt from many of the casualities of a warm one—as, for instance, hail and insects.

The best method of laying down? A covering of boards if the Winter be not severe; if it is, cover with sand or some unfertile earth to the depth of two or three inches. Sand is not easily penetrated by the frost. Shall you cover the whole? It is safer, but it may be sufficient to cover only the upper part.

How far can you going to take down, without injury, a vine as large as your arm? If this is done every year from the commencement of its growth, the cellular tissue does not become hard, and the vine readily yields to the treatment.

Is not the good of a large, old vine more susceptible to the influence of frost than that of a young and thrifty one? No.

The Chairman here remarked that he once lost a large vine during the Winter season from what he supposed a loss of vitality in the wood; that it was old and not able to bear the hardships of Winter.

Dr. GRANT thought the cause must have been in previous unhealthiness.

Mr. H. S. OGDEN asked, how much, in the neighborhood of a good market, can be expended to advantage in trenching? This is a matter which each man must determine for himself; a variety of answers might be given. A good vineyard at six cents per pound for the grapes, ought to yield $400 per acre, and the annual expense ought not to be over $100. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Dr. G. stated that it would pay to invest capital, in a vineyard for growing the choicest varieties of grape, to the extent of $4,000 per acre.

How far apart should the plants be set in setting out a vineyard? The general rule is, let the perpendicular area be seventy-five per cent. of the actual area of the ground; i. e., if your vines are to grow to the height of six feet, place your rows eight feet apart. The soil would sustain more, but sunlight and air are indispensible to the perfecting of the crop.

An inquiry was made concerning the benefit of animal flesh, one gentleman stating that, on losing a cow, he put a quarter under each of four vines. Dr. GRANT thought he had better have composted his cow and applied the compost manure. In trenching, will the roots go down so as to be injured by the coldness of the earth? In warm latitudes they go deeper than in cold, but nature knows when to stop; besides, it is not necessarily colder the lower down you go. At the Island of Maderia the roots of the vines run to the depth of seven feet.

A spicy debate here sprung up, started by Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, in regard to the practicability of this high method of cultivation. Mr. A. used to eat grapes in Connecticut, grown on the most miserable of soils, with no cultivation at all. Dr. GRANT thought that no man who knew what a grape was would dignify the sour, worthless wild grape by the name of fruit. Mr. ALLEN then contended further, that the people of the Western States, particularly of Ohio, and more especially of Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, were growing the very best grapes, and with not a tithe of the expense which Dr. GRANT's method entails. The speakers of the meeting, including Mr. FULLER, Mr. ALCOTT, and Mr. PARDEE of New-York, and Mr. HOUGHTON of Philadelphia, together with a large part of the audience, seemed to side with Dr. GRANT in this controversy, but Mr. ALLEN was not without supporters, and in the midst of the debate the subject was put over till 9 o'clock this morning and the meeting adjourned.

The discussion of the grape was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, Judge MILLER in the Chair, and Mr. ANDREW S. FULLER, of New-York, on the stand. In pruning, whether of roots or branches, Mr. FULLER would always use a sharp instrument. There is much more damage done to trees by the use of dull implements than most people suppose.

Question—Give a list of hardy grapes for open-air culture?

Answer—What constitutes a good grape? There must be tartaric acid, sugar and aroma all present, in the proper quantities. A grape deficient in sugar, and to which you have to add sugar to make wine, is not the thing we want. Sugar added produces alcohol, which will make drunk come, when sugar which the grape ought to contain will not, let the chemists say what they please. I would as soon pour alcohol into a wine as add sugar. Such wines are not wines; they are cordials. The Isabella has not sugar enough; the Catawba has, about Cincinnati, but not here. The Diana is better, and the Delaware best of all. The Delaware is short jointed and, therefore, compact.

In answer to a question: The wire-trellis is a good arrangement; a wall is the best; the color of a wall should be white, in a cool climate.

Does a plant grow in the night? It does not.

Mr. WILD, of the *Homestead*, here explained how that, according to the principles elucidated by Prof. JOHNSON and Mr. EATON, the plant could not grow without light. There may be a mechanical stretching, but no actual increase of weight.

The history of some of our native grapes was here gone into—interesting enough, perhaps, to the amateur, but of little value to the cultivator. At the suggestion of the Chairman it was stopped, and matters of more practical moment taken up.

Question—Is the Delaware preferable to the Isabella, for New-Haven?

Answer—Yes; it is hardier, ripens earlier, and stands the hot suns better, on account of its thicker foliage. There is a great deal of humbug in getting new varieties of grapes. We are in danger of being overrun with worthless kinds; the Horticultural Societies should take up the matter.

Would you cover a vine in Winter, here? Yes—always; you get a larger crop, and better flavored.

Dr. IDE, of Springfield, remarked that he always covered his, to his great advantage, and that Mr. LONGWORTH said it would pay in Cincinnati. Mr. BARRY, of Rochester, recommended the practice for Western New-York. Mr. GOODRICH, of Utica, used cabbage-leaves first, then earth on top, and spoke of the plan as simple and convenient. Mr. FULLER thought cabbage-leaf injurious; cabbages, radishes, and turnips, growing near a vine, were injurious.

How would you run a trellis? North and south. A wall? East and west. Some of the members of the Convention preferred a southeastern and some a southwestern exposure for a wall.

Mr. PARDEE next took the stand, but the time for the lecture of Mr. ALLEN had nearly arrived, and there was opportunity for but little discussion. He stated that the cause of his failure, when he first commenced strawberry culture, was over-feeding, too high manuring. Not being used to manuring land, he did not know but that the plant would grow in a manure-heap. The plant needs high cultivation, but too much manure will not do. Very few people know what a good strawberry is; their taste is not sufficiently educated to perceive the difference between the common field berry and the fruit of the garden bed. A few trials, however, of such fruits as "Burr's New Pine" would convince any one of the great superiority of the cultivated berry. Plaster is the death of the strawberry. Age of individual plants sometimes five or six years. Mr. MEAD, of the *Horticulturist*, mentioned that he had a plant of the "Muscavoy Superior" nine years old now in his garden.

Mr. PARDEE occupied the rest of his time in showing from the black-board how the hermaphrodite flowers of the strawberry produce fruit.

AGRICOLA.

MR. LEWIS F. ALLEN UPON THE APPLE.

At the hour for the morning lecture Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Niagara County, N. Y., a gentleman well known to the fruit-grower, but perhaps better known to the stock-raiser, delivered a lecture on the Apple.

The fruit crop of our country is an important one, be remarked—more so than the census-makers seem to regard it, for in the decennial returns to the Government it is invariably left out. Western New-York, in two counties, produces more apples than any State in the Union. Wayne County, our most celebrated apple region, produced for sale in one year 150,000 barrels of apples. This, at $1 12½ per barrel, is $168,750; 60,000 barrels were put up for home consumption, $67,500; $25,000 worth fed to stock, and $35,000 worth of dried apples sent to market, amounting, as the product of our county, to nearly $269,000. Niagara County is estimated at $250,000; Monroe at $210,000 and Genesee, Seneca, and five others, at $2,000,000 in the aggregate. The rest of the State may be put down at $4,000,000, New-England at $4,000,000, Ohio at $3,000,000, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey at $3,000,000, the Northwest at $4,000,000, and the South at $6,000,000, making, in all, $26,000,000 as the value of the apple crop of the United States. Many a farmer in Western New-York considered his apple crop his main dependence, and more may go into the cultivation of this fruit, and still find a market. There is no danger of overstocking the market. The apple will continue to be, as it ever has been, the staple fruit of our country. Cities and towns constantly springing up and increasing in size, will ever demand of the country a large supply of apples.

Forty or fifty years ago the orchards of New-England were more prolific than now. The trees used to stand on a thin soil only from four to six inches deep, beneath which lay the "yellow dirt" that the farmer is so afraid to plow up, but they used to bear better than any cultivated according to our modern methods. What is the reason? The forests which first covered the country, in their decay, left a great deposit of *humus*, which, mingling with the soil, gave a vigorous growth to the orchards that followed them. Then, too, the orchardist of old used seedling trees, and did not pull them up and graft them by the stem, but waited till they were of some size, and then cut them off as high as your head to insert the scion. Now, the treatment of the nursery puts the seeds of death into half the trees transplanted therefrom.

The lecturer here made a little digression on "terra-culture." He was one of a Committee appointed by the New-York State Society to examine Mr. CORSTOCK's method and report upon it. He reported it to be a grand humbug, but, notwithstanding that, the New-York *Evening Post* had got hold of it lately, and was recommending it to the farmers. He thought many of them would be gulled by it, for the "fools were not all dead yet."

Many apples are good in one locality that are not good in another, so that it will not do to trust to the recommendations of the nurserymen. They may be honest, and yet deceive you.

Mr. DOWNEY recommended the Ladies' Sweeting, a very good apple in the lower Hudson, but good for nothing in western New-York. The Rhode Island Greening, one of the best of apples in New-England, will not do there either. The Newtown Pippins, of Mr. PELL, are famous the world over, but the same apple in Indiana is coarse and devoid of that spiciness which makes this apple so delicious. The young man who means to have a good orchard must first ascertain what varieties are the best for his neighborhood, and then what sell the best in his nearest market, and govern himself accordingly. If, however, he believes all the stories of his neighbors in regard to some apple famous on their own farms and nowhere else, he may have his orchard full of trumpery. Mr. ALLEN concluded his lecture with an account of some fine old orchards in Canada on the shores of the Niagara River.

At the close, Prof. PORTER announced that Mr. EMERSON, of Boston, who is down for Friday afternoon, would probably speak in the evening of that day. Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., also of Boston, will lecture on *Manures and their Appl cation* at some time during the course; also Mr. QUIMBY, of New-York City, on *Bees*. President WOOLSEY invited the members of the Convention to visit the Mineralogical Cabinet and the Trumbull Gallery. Mr. FELLOWS also gave an invitation to visit his conservatory in Whitney-avenue.

MR. PARDEE ON THE RASPBERRY.

At 2½ o'clock this afternoon Mr. PARDEE continued his lectures on the small fruits. The raspberry was spoken of first. Few persons, he said, had ever seen a first-rate one. The gardeners about our cities do not know how to grow it in perfection. This fruit likes a moist, cool situation, such as the north slope of a hill or the north side of a fence. The soil should be made very rich; you cannot overfeed the raspberry. The strawberry has a multitude of fine fibrous roots, and as it grows little woody fibre, it requires little manure; the raspberry, on the contrary, produces considerable wood, and as it has few fibrous roots with which to take up nourishment, these should be well supplied. The soil should be made very fine. Plant about four feet apart, and cut the canes to within one foot of the ground. At the time of planting, stake with strong stakes. Those which will last forever may be made by the French burnettizing process, which is as follows: soak the stakes six or seven days in a solution of blue vitriol and water, in the proportion of one pound of vitriol to twenty pounds of water. Berries raised on canes which have been carefully tied to stakes are much finer than those which have been left to be blown about by the wind. As soon as the raspberries have all ripened, remove the wood on which they grew and allow the sap to flow into the new canes, which will bear another year. Keep the ground clean. In the winter lay the shoots on the ground and cover lightly with earth. Brinckle's Orange Seedling is one of the very best varieties, and is wonderfully productive. The Falstaff, Franconia and Red Antwerp are very fine. Most of those sold as Red and Yellow Antwerps are bogus. The best ever-bearing varieties are the Ohio Seedling, the Merveille de Four Seasons, and the Belle de Fontenay.

The blackberry requires about the same cultivation as the raspberry. I think the very best variety is Lawton's or the New-Rochelle. As many as three quarts have been picked from a single cane, and so large are they that frequently sixty berries will fill a quart measure. Before perfectly ripe it is very sour, and for those who cannot wait till they are mature we recommend the Dorchester berry, which is sweet before it is ripe.

The Cranberry is a very important fruit, and there is much land in the country adapted to it which is almost worthless for other purposes. If our swampy and low wet lands were covered a few inches deep with sand, and then planted with cranberry vines, they would soon drive out all other kinds of vegetation. I have been told by cultivators that the first year we would produce 50 bushels per acre, the second 150 bushels, the third 250, and by the fourth the product may reach 400 bushels. This may seem high, but I mention it to stimulate some of you to cultivate this fruit. We in New-York are tired of paying 25 cents a quart for it.

The gooseberry is a fine fruit. With me it has never mildewed. I know not why, unless it is because I grow them in the tree form; give them clean culture, and in the Spring give them abundance of soap suds.

The whortleberry is difficult to transplant, but with care it may be made to produce abundantly.

The currant is one of our very best small fruits. Like the raspberry it cannot be manured too highly. Those who cultivate only the red or White Dutch currant, do not know what a good currant is. The best kinds grow to the diameter of five-eighths of an inch, and are as much finer in flavor as superior in size. The following are, in my opinion, the best varieties: La Versailles, La Hative Cherry, White Gonduoin, and Sargent White Province.

To-night an extra lecture by Mr. ALLEN, and to-morrow night a reception by the Faculty and Students of the Scientific School, at the Halls of Limnia and the Brothers in Unity. AGRICOLA.

MR. BARRY ON FRUIT TREES.

YALE COLLEGE, Feb. 9, 1860.

The judgment displayed in the selection of lecturers for this experimental enterprise, is made more and more apparent as the course proceeds. It has been evident all along that the speakers knew what they were talking about, and it was, of course, taken for granted that a joint proprietor of the largest nursery in the world, knew something about managing a nursery. There was no disappointment, then, in listening to Mr. BARRY, of the firm of ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, proprietors of the famous Mount Hope Nurseries of that city.

The lecturer said that he had invited them to no literary entertainment, that he was not an orator by profession, but that he had come to say a few plain practical things about the management of fruit trees.

His subject related rather to nursery management than to fruit culture in general, and therefore might not be so interesting to all; still every orchardist ought to know how to grow young trees, and in the main the same principles were applicable in the treatment of young trees as of those of larger growth.

He would speak first of the location of the nursery. Almost every farmer had a place suitable for growing a few trees, but every farmer is not situated to become a nursery-man. The nursery-man should be placed near a large town, where laborers could be easily procured when wanted; near a railroad, so that he can send his trees quickly off, and so as to be within easy reach of his customers, and also should be on a fine tract of land. Second, soil and situation. The surface should be level, or sloping so gently as not to prevent the planting of the trees in regular lines, and also not to suffer injury by the wasting of the soil in heavy rains. It should be sheltered from fierce winds by rising grounds, forests, or by planting out rows of larch or spruce, two or three hundred feet apart. The soil should be dry, and not too light nor too heavy. A light sandy soil, even with heavy manuring, will make starved and stinted trees. A retentive clay will not give fibrous roots, and is therefore difficult of transplanting from. The strong alluvial soils of the west keep the tree growing too long to allow it to harden into wood, and fit it for transplanting. A stony soil would of course be avoided. Draining should be done, and much more thoroughly than for farm crops. Third, Laying out the ground. This should be done with every regard to convenience; and one part of the nursery should be set apart as a specimen orchard. Every nursery-man should know his own fruits, should be his own experimenter, and not rely on what others tell him. It will not do for him to say, "I am no fruit grower; I am only a nursery man." Dwarfs have much facilitated this. Five hundred pear trees, or one thousand apples, may thus stand upon half an acre, and bring forth fruit in a few years. Fourth preparation of soil—An old pasture, or a clover lay, is the best for nursery purposes. Plow deep. It is utterly in vain to attempt to grow nursery stock on land having a hard subsoil, usually called "hard-pan," for, at the very moment when the best growth should be made, dry weather may come on and arrest the progress of the tree to such an extent that it will not recover during the remainder of the season. Fifth—The propagation of stocks. This has become a highly important branch of the nursery business, one firm last year planting twelve bushels of pear seeds alone; millions are imported every year from Europe. Any stick in the shape of a tree used to be taken and be grafted on, but it has been discovered that only the best of stocks should be used. It is exceedingly difficult to get good pear stocks, owing to the "leaf-blight" which attacks them. The best remedy for this is to sow the seeds in a dry soil, where no trees have been grown, and cultivate with unremitting care, to get a good growth before the season for the blight arrives. To get good stocks of any kind, the seed must be sown thin. Nurserymen are at fault in sowing too thickly, particularly apples, pears and plums. The plum stock is difficult to get, but the wild plum from the West furnishes, when properly worked, the best seedling—or the best that can be obtained in any quantity. Our practice is to grow them in beds, and transplant to nursery rows at the end of the first season. Here they are left to grow one year, and are grafted in their places the following Spring, and below the ground. The cherry stock is easy to get, particularly from the "Mazzard" and the "Mahaleb."

Mr. BARRY passed next to speak of the quince stock, giving as a reason for the apparent failure to raise the pear on the quince, "the profound ignorance both of the sort of quince capable of producing a good stock, and the varieties of pear that succeed on the quince." The two varieties which should be grown for this purpose are the "Angers" and the "Paris," or "Fontenay,"—the former being the more rapid grower, the latter the more hardy.

The best way to obtain good quince stocks is to plant what are called "stool" or "mother" plants in a deep, rich soil, cutting them down to the ground the first season; the second they will grow finely; then, in the Spring, often earth them up like celery. In the Fall, they can be separated from the parent stem, set out in the nursery the next Spring, and be budded the same season. Quince stocks should be strong before being worked with the pear. For dwarf apples, two kinds of stocks are used—the Paradise, a very small species of apple, and the Doucin, a somewhat larger variety; and both grown in the same manner as the quince stocks for pears.

The lecturer next spoke of grafting and budding. He had nothing new to offer on the common methods, but held to root-grafting for apples, (a mooted subject among nursery men,) when properly performed. The process had been abused, and hence fallen into disfavor. Its great advantage consisted in allowing of indoor grafting.

The treatment of trees in the nursery is an important matter. Most nurserymen plant trees too thick; three feet between rows and five to six inches does not give air and light enough to make a strong tree. An apple tree ten feet high, with a tuft of leaves on its top and with a trunk all the way of a size, is fitted for a hop pole, not for an apple orchard. But this is not all; the knife must be used to cut back trees and give them proper strength and form. But customers are so apt to judge of the value of a tree by its height, that nurserymen are hardly to be blamed for raising just what they can best sell. Taking up and packing are important matters which receive too little attention from too many nurserymen.

Mr. BARRY concluded his interesting lecture by naming the qualifications for a good nurseryman, the last and not least important of which was the possession of sufficient capital. The want of this has been the ruin of many a man. The people of our day are so exceedingly ambitious that no one seems willing to start in a small way and work up by degrees. They must begin large, advertise a great nursery at once—call it perhaps the "Empire Nursery"—issue an imposing catalogue, and try to make the world believe they are somebody. This lasts perhaps for six months or a year, when a slight discrepancy appears between the demand and the supply of funds, and the "Empire Nursery" is sold at a great sacrifice. A nursery cannot be made in a day nor in a year. If millions of money are at command it cannot be done. It must have a gradual development, and with it will grow experience, capacity to manage, reputation, customers, and in the end complete success.

Sound doctrine for some folks besides nurserymen.

AGRICOLA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY WM. CURTIS NOYES, ESQ.—A Lecture, introductory to a a course on Criminal Jurisprudence in America previous to the Revolution, was delivered last evening to the Students of the Law Department of Columbia College, in No. 37 Lafayette-place, by WM. CURTIS NOYES. After some prefatory remarks, he observed that, for a thorough comprehension of the subject, it was necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the code of laws of the mother country, because these laws were virtually the laws adopted by the Colonists. In illustration of this he cited the cases of the Trinity and Dutch Churches. He alluded, *en passant*, to the witch trials in New-England, (of which so much has been written and said,) by way of showing the inconsistency of the administration of the laws at the time when those cases occurred, and gave additional interest to his remarks by the introduction of numerous ludicrous jokes. He narrated the variations in the practice of the several Courts established in this country, while still subject to British rule, and showed how they were influenced by the introduction of Dutch laws, customs, and usages. The origin of the old saying, that "when the rope breaks, the criminal is free," (which is an error still very prevalent among the ignorant,) he accounted for by referring to an old Dutch law which provided, that in the event of the breaking of the rope no attempt should be made at repairing or replacing it until another criminal should be adjudged to undergo the punishment of which the rope is the instrument. He concluded by exhibiting the popular advantages which accrued to this State, when, having been subjected to the English by conquest from the Dutch, it acquired the right to trial by Jury. This course of lectures will be continued at stated intervals throughout the Winter season.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Association, of which Mr. SIMEON DRAPER is President, met last evening, at Thorp's Union-square Hotel, for the purpose of completing their organization, and transacting other business preliminary to the great contest of 1860. About seventy-five members were present, and enough were proposed and elected to swell the roll to three hundred names. A committee was empowered to procure a permanent location for the meetings of the Club during the campaign. The principal business of the evening was the consideration of the question whether the State Central Committee acted wisely and properly in deciding that the delegates to the Chicago National Nominating Convention shall be chosen at a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse. The matter was finally decided, by the adoption of a series of resolutions, offered by Mr. JTERWILLIGER, indorsing the action of the State Central Committee, and declaring it to be the policy of Republicans to sustain the action of their duly constituted representatives. There was, however, an evident dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the State Committee, and acquiescence was apparently given merely as a matter of party necessity. The aim of the Club is to advance the interests of the party irrespective of the persons who may be nominated at Chicago.

ADDITIONAL STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CALIFORNIA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has just completed arrangements for supplying one of the wants of the California trade, the necessity of which has long been felt. We allude to the establishing of a line to run between New-Orleans and Aspinwall *direct*. To carry out this enterprise, the *St. Louis* will be dispatched from this port to New-Orleans about the 21st inst., as the pioneer steamer of the line, to leave that port for Aspinwall on her first voyage on the 7th of March. Heretofore the communication between New-Orleans and Aspinwall has been *via* Havana, at which port California passengers have been transferred from one steamer to another, which has been attended with great delay at all times, and in some instances to such a degree as to prevent a connection with the Panama steamer, so that passengers have been detained on the Isthmus a fortnight. The new arrangement will possess another advantage of considerable importance, namely, giving the merchants of New-Orleans the opportunity of shipping goods through to San Francisco, which cannot be enjoyed under existing arrangements.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY.—The Rogues' Gallery, which now numbers nearly five hundred likenesses, has risen to the dignity of an institution. A new feature is about to be introduced, however, which it is believed will greatly enhance its utility—for that it is useful in the detection of rogues and arrest of criminals has been many times illustrated. The new feature is an interchange of likenesses with the police authorities of the leading cities of the Union. Already an exchange has been made with the police authorities of Philadelphia. The plan is to send on copies of the likenesses, the originals being retained. This arrangement, when carried out will enable an immediate recognition of culprits the moment they undertake operations in any other city. It is now under contemplation to take photographic likenesses hereafter a quarter life-size, similar to the plan adopted in Philadelphia and Boston. At present the likenesses are medium-sized daguerreotypes. It may be well to state here that the idea of a Rogue's Gallery originated in New-York.

LIBERALLY RESPONDED TO.—The appeal made by Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, for aid to those rendered destitute by the calamitous fire in Elm-street, has met with a most liberal response. Already $1,200 in money has been received, besides clothing enough for twice the number of those requiring it. An impostor, giving the name of WELLS, has, for a few days past, been collecting money from the residents of the Tenth and Thirteenth Wards, on the plea that it was for the benefit of these sufferers. From one gentleman he received $20; and a lady, although she had before made a donation for the same object, was induced by his specious representations to give him $3 in addition. She also promised him some clothing, which he asked her to forward to his residence, No. 164 Elm-street. It subsequently transpired that he was a swindler, and that he did not live at the place indicated. He is described as about 40 years of age, rather stout, six feet in height, and wearing heavy whiskers.

RECORD OF SUSPECTED PERSONS AND PLACES.—The Police Captains of the City, pursuant to instructions of the Police Commissioners, are engaged in making out a list, as far as possible, of all the suspected persons and places living and located in their respective Precincts. Persons denominated suspected include professional gamblers, known burglars, pickpockets, receivers of stolen goods, counterfeiters, and persons generally living without any visible means of support. The suspected places embrace houses of ill-fame, gambling-houses, low dance-houses and rumshops where card-playing and raffling are of nightly occurrence. A record of this kind has never yet been made. It is believed, however, that after the completion of the record, the power of the police for the prevention of crime will be greatly increased, and the best interest of the City greatly subserved.

THE POLYTECHNIC CLUB.—This organization held its regular weekly meeting last evening in its Rooms at the Cooper Institute, Prof. CYRUS MASON in the chair. An interesting report on Franklinite as read and accepted. Mr. BAUER read a paper on the adulteration of meat and bread—the general subject of adulterations in articles of diet having been chosen for thorough discussion at the last meeting. Mr. BAUER's paper elicited remarks from Mr. SHELTS and Prof. HEDRICK, after which, on motion of the Chairman, a Committee of three were appointed to arrange and prepare the various details of the subject matter for future discussion and scientific analysis, to report at the meeting to be held two weeks from this. Messrs. Garvy, Seelye, Serrell, Hedrick, Stuart, Johnson, Butler and Batchelder were named a Committee to visit North Point Foundry, in Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday next, to examine and report on WIARD's steam ice-sleigh "Lady Franklin." More than two hundred persons were present, including many ladies.

THE LATE JUDGE INGERSOLL AND THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.—In consequence of a calamity in the family of ISAIAH RYNDERS, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, that gentleman, we are informed, will be unable to attend the funeral of the late Judge INGERSOLL; but his First Deputy, Mr. J. THOMPSON, who has been for many years on the most intimate terms with the deceased, proceeded yesterday morning, in company with the Assistant United States Attorney, the Clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts, and other officers attached to the United States Courts, to attend the obsequies. The offices of the United States District-Attorney, Marshal and Clerks will be closed from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The excitement attendant upon the election of officers of this organization was last evening quieted by the success of the candidates upon the "Members' Ticket." The vote for President stood thus: William Hall, 237; Robert L. Pell, 187; majority for Hall, 50. The result of the election for Secretary was as follows: Thomas McElrath, 233; William B. Leonard, 188; majority for Leonard, 45. The canvass for the other officers will be completed to night. There is, however, no doubt as to the success of the entire "Members' Ticket."

A JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.—Sergeant JAMES M. FLANDREAU, of the Sixth Precinct, was yesterday detailed to the command of the patrolmen who are attached to the various Police Courts. The assignment was made at the request of General-Superintendant PILLSBURY, and will doubtless give satisfaction. Mr. FLANDREAU has served a term as Police Justice of the Second District Court, and is consequently familiar with the duties that devolve upon Policemen detailed for such duty.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.—The Trustees of the Corn Exchange Association have purchased the building on the north-east corner of Broad and South streets, and are preparing to add it to the Corn Exchange. When the addition shall have been completed, the Exchange will have an unbroken front of about one hundred and fifty feet on Broad, and over one hundred feet on South streets. It will afford an increased accommodation to the members, which, for some time past, they have urgently required.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The members of Gov. MORGAN's staff and officers of the Albany Regiment, a large delegation of the National Guard of Philadelphia, officers of the New-England Guard of Boston, and City Blues of Paterson, N. J., will visit New-York on the 21st of February for the purpose of attending the grand military *fête* to be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of the above date by the Independence Guard, Company G, Twelfth Regiment.

A SUGGESTION FOR MAYOR WOOD.—In case Commodore VANDERBILT fails to furnish that ship to carry the WOOD delegation to Charleston, it is proposed to fit up the *Joseph Walker*, or the barque *John W. Cater*.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—As there was not a quorum in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen last evening at the usual hour for calling the meeting to order, an adjournment until Monday was declared.

APPOINTMENT BY THE CITY INSPECTOR.—The City Inspector has appointed WARREN M. JUDSON an Inspector of Night Soil Docks, in place of WM. H. ADAMS, removed.

Police Reports.

DID NOT COME TO TIME.

About three weeks ago an altercation occurred between John Morrissey, the pugilist, and the distinguished William Mulligan, late of California, in which the latter threatened, it is alleged, to shoot his opponent with a revolver. Morrissey subsequently made a charge of felonious assault against Mulligan, who was arrested, and held to bail to appear for trial yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions. At the opening of the Court a large number of the friends of the respective parties were present, and Mulligan's name was loudly called for by the Clerk, but it probably did not suit the convenience of the defendant to make his appearance, and the magistrates postponed the trial until Saturday, when it is hoped the distinguished individual will comply with the polite request of the Court to appear before it for trial.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Two small boys, of respectable parentage, were apprehended yesterday, by officers Lyon and Pike, of the 7th Precinct, on suspicion of having broken into the house of Mr. Wm. Hart, No. 34 Market street, on Wednesday night, and stolen silver forks and other articles, valued in the aggregate at $21. A portion of the stolen property was found in their possession, whereupon they confessed their guilt, and said that the remainder of the silverware had been disposed of to Marcus Jacobs, a jeweller at No. 82 Oliver street. Jacobs was accordingly arrested on a charge of having received stolen goods, and Justice BRENNAN committed the trio for examination.

DISTURBED IN HIS SLUMBERS.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, Mr. John W. Downey, occupant of a room in the Tuttle House, No. 535 Hudson-street, was awakened by the noise of some person attempting to unlock the door of his room. He suddenly opened the door, and saw a man dart off and take refuge in the parlor of the hotel, where he was afterwards captured. The prisoner gave the name of Andrew Murray, and made some trivial excuse for his suspicious conduct, which Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom he was taken, refused to credit, and in default of $1,000 bail, he was locked up to answer a complaint of attempted grand larceny.

YIELDED TO TEMPTATION.

Ann Pheler, a German woman, residing in New-Jersey, went into the store of Milm P. Dayton, No. 332 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and while inspecting some goods was observed to conceal about $125 worth of silk and satin beneath her cloak, with which she sought to leave the store. The goods were taken from her, however, and she was arrested. Justice BRENNAN, before whom she was taken, committed her to await an investigation.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Contracted joints, rubbed with this onguent, will soon recover their flexibility. The local pain in gout or rheumatism is quickly allayed. Neuralgia, and all affections of the nerves of sensation or motion, are equally cured by the same means.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

The CLIPPER sends a Special Reporter by steamer on Saturday, to forward full accounts of the Fight between HEENAN and SAYERS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 9.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	107	
7,000	Tennessee 6s, '90,	88⅛	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	92⅜	
6,000	do	92¾	
30,000	Missouri St. 6s	81	
5,000	do	s10	80⅜
5,000	do	s30	80⅜
16,000	Brook. City W. L.	101	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	91⅝	
2,000	N.Y. Cen. bs, '76,	100⅜	
1,000	Erie 2d M bds	93	
5,000	M.C.R.R pr.ct.1st M.Stg.Fd.Con.bds.	94⅜	
2,000	do	95	
100	Phœnix Bank	106⅜	
50	Mech. Banking Ass.	99⅛	
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.	b3	80
50	do	b60	80¾
5	Tel & H. Canal Co.		93
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.		15⅜
100	N. Y. Central R.	c	70⅜
117	do	opg	70⅛
200	do	opg	70⅝
300	do	c	70⅝
100	do	b60	70¾
400	do	b30	70⅞
100	do	opg	70¾
450	do	b30	70⅞
100	do	s30	70⅞
150	do	opg	70⅞
100	do	p. & c.	70⅞
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.		63¼
$10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	81	
5 000	do	b60	81
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		92
2 000	M.C.R.R 8 pct. 1st M.S.F.Cvt. Bs.		95
1,000	Har.R. 1st M.		94
100	Ch. & R. Is. R.	s30	62¾
50	do		s27⅞
25	Bank of Commerce.		96
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		15¾
100	do		15⅞
50	Panama Railroad		132
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		77⅛
50	Erie Railroad		87⅜
21	do		87⅛
100	Reading Railroad		39⅛
100	do		39
50	Mich. Cen. Railr'd.		37
50	do	b60	37¼
200	Cleve. & Toledo R.		19⅞
100	do	b60	20⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.	s30	15⅜
200	do		15¾
200	do		15¾
100	do	s60	15¾
100	do	s30	15⅝
500	Panama R.	b60	132⅜
200	do		132
150	do	s60	131¾
50	do	s60	132
10	do		132¾
23	Illinois Cen. R.		56
100	do	b30	56⅜
150	do		56¾
50	Galena & Chi. R.		57¾
300	do		58
50	do	s60	57⅞
100	do	s10	58
100	do	b30	58
33	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		62⅛
300	do		62¾
200	do	b60	63
100	do	b60	63⅛
100	do	c	62⅞
20	New-Jersey Cen. R.		99

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	81	
100	do	b60	71
350	do	b60	70⅞
100	do	b24	70⅞
100	do	s5	70⅞
100	do	s10	70⅞
100	do	s20	70⅞
300	Galena & Chi. R.		57¾
16	do		57⅝
100	Hud. River R.	s60	49
300	Reading Rail'd	b3	39⅛
50	Park Bank		106

THURSDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifested increased confidence to-day, especially on State Stocks, New-York Central and Panama. The Western shares partially sympathized, and there was a fair demand, at a further advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent. for Michigan Southern common and preferred shares, and for Chicago and Rock Island. The demand for New-York Central is apparently on the increase, in the face of the discussion now going on in the Assembly on the *Pro-rating* measure. A rumor obtained this forenoon that the discussion would be postponed, to afford time for printing the circular recently elicited by the Select Committee on the subject. But this was contradicted at the